

MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XXXV.

MARCH, 1940.

No. 1.

PRIVATEERING FROM BALTIMORE DURING THE SPANISH AMERICAN WARS OF INDEPENDENCE

By CHARLES C. GRIFFIN

In 1815 those who expected the piping times of peace to bring a return to settled conditions were to be sadly disillusioned. Not only in Europe but in young America the new era was to prove a dynamic period of transition and readjustment in which older ways were molded to conform to new patterns. New forces unleashed during the previous generation continued to work, unhampered by the superficial political equilibrium. In the United States the transitional aspect of the times showed itself in various ways in the field of oversea trade and shipping.

The shift from the established lines of colonial commerce begun during the American Revolution had by no means entirely worked itself out. Though the last years of the eighteenth century had seen the development of new commercial contacts with South America, the Orient and continental Europe, the prevalence of war during so much of the period tended to concentrate the attention of American merchants and shipowners on the carrying trade with Europe. The embargo of 1808 and the War of 1812 had interrupted that trade, but the coming of the general peace did not lead to its reanimation on the old level. European merchant fleets now resumed activities that war had largely prevented and under these more competitive conditions American shipping had to seek new channels with even greater energy.¹

It was in this critical period of United States maritime history that privateering under the colors of the revolutionary Spanish

¹ E. R. Johnson *et al.*, *History of the Domestic and Foreign Commerce of the United States*, Washington, 1915, II, 33.

American governments came into prominence and helped to reduce unemployment of ships and men for some years. This paper describes "patriot" privateering as it was carried on in its principal center in the United States, the port of Baltimore. It deals with finance and management, recruiting of officers and crews, ships used and their equipment. Though complete quantitative statistics are not available, an attempt will be made to estimate the significance of this adventurous and violent occupation, which in many ways seems more closely related to the days of Henry Morgan and Blackbeard than to the nineteenth century.

The immediate antecedents of this activity lie in the War of 1812. It was at this time that Baltimore shipbuilders developed the "Baltimore Clipper," a fast rakish type of vessel ranging in size from less than one hundred to five hundred tons and rigged either as a schooner or brig.² Primarily designed for speed and the ability to sail close to the wind, these ships were ideal as privateers and scores of them won their baptism of fire during the war with Great Britain.³ The rapid growth of Baltimore and its communications with the hinterland since the Revolution,⁴ the accumulation of capital in manufacturing and shipping,⁵ the lack of ties of tradition to older established lines of maritime activity, together with the more enthusiastic attitude of Baltimore towards the War of 1812 in comparison with the other cities of the eastern seaboard,⁶—all help to explain the preëminence of Baltimore in privateering.

With the coming of peace in 1815 many of these vessels were laid up; and their crews, after spending their prize money, lounged about the docks—restless, discontented, and ready for almost any new venture, for peaceful employment was scarce. After a brief flurry

² H. I. Chappelle, *The History of American Sailing Ships*, New York, 1935, pp. 130 ff., illustration facing p. 142, p. 174-6.

³ George Coggeshall, *History of the American Privateers during our War with England in the Years 1812, '13 and '14 . . .*, New York, 1861, pp. xlvii, and 5-7 for tables of these vessels. These figures are incomplete and are corrected in the forthcoming book, *Men of Marque*, on the history of the Baltimore privateers in the War of 1812 by Messrs. John Philips Cranwell and William B. Crane. The author wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to these gentlemen. Not only did they generously assist him to secure data on men and ships active during the war and later under South American colors, but they also allowed him to see part of their manuscript and have given him the benefit of their criticism of this essay. With regard to Baltimore privateers in the War of 1812 *Men of Marque* will be definitive and will supersede books like that of Coggeshall.

⁴ Victor S. Clark, *History of Manufactures in the United States*, New York, 1929, I, 338.

⁵ For Baltimore shipping compared with that of other ports see *American State Papers*, Vol. VII, *Commerce and Navigation*, Washington, 1832, pp. 44 ff., also *Ibid.*, VIII, 40 and 454. The figures for Baltimore are: 1789-90, 90,639 tons; 1810, 103,444 tons; 1815, 107, 137 tons.

⁶ J. T. Scharf, *Chronicles of Baltimore*, Baltimore, 1874, pp. 355 ff.

of activity the American merchant marine remained in the doldrums.⁷ Though trade boomed, European shipping tended to replace American in carrying manufactures to the United States. American vessels were lying at anchor while great fleets of British vessels dumped cargo after cargo of cheap goods to be sold at auction in the principal Atlantic ports.⁸ The owners of these vessels were almost as distressed as the seamen. Some of them—rather than see their ships rot—turned to the slave trade and set carpenters to work fitting shelves and irons in the holds and between decks in preparation for the middle passage.⁹ Others, though unwilling to take this step, were ready for almost any other alternative.

I

Such was the situation early in 1816, when Thomas Taylor, a Wilmington, Delaware, man who had been for some years a resident of Buenos Aires, appeared in Baltimore with six privateering licences signed in blank for the purpose of organizing in the United States a campaign against Spanish seaborne commerce, which the resources of rebellious Buenos Aires were unable to cope with alone.¹⁰ He was able to paint an alluring picture of the possibilities awaiting those who took advantage of his offers. Americans had never liked

⁷ Timothy Pitkin, *A Statistical View of the United States*, etc., New York, 1817, p. 296.

⁸ J. B. McMaster, *History of the People of the United States . . .*, New York, 1895, IV, 323-324.

⁹ For Baltimore and the slave trade see J. Skinner to J. Monroe, Jan. 13, 1817, Monroe Papers, Library of Congress, (Johnson Collection); Report of British Consul, Baltimore, to St. John Baker (Consul Gen.) July 6, 1816, Library of Congress, photocopies from the Public Record Office, London, Foreign Office, 5, Vol. 115. Hereafter cited as PRO-FO-5.

¹⁰ From this point this paper is based principally on the records of the United States courts in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The District Courts had original admiralty jurisdiction and their records proved the most full and valuable, but in certain instances Circuit Court records in the same cities were also used, especially for criminal proceedings. Criminal records are scant, consisting of the indictment with endorsements showing the course of proceedings. Occasionally depositions are found filed with the indictments. The Admiralty records of the District Courts consist usually of the original complaint or *Libel*, the *Claim* or *Answer* of the other party to the suit, sometimes a *Replication*, reasserting and elaborating the libel, the *Decree*, or decision of the court. In many instances the cases were discontinued and no decree is to be found, in other cases the original decree seems to have been sent up to the higher courts when cases were appealed and no copy filed. With these principal legal papers are subsidiary ones: writs of attachment, appraisal and sale and many depositions and affidavits. The last mentioned records proved invaluable for the purpose of this essay. To save space these records are cited as follows: Admiralty Records, District Court . . . A.R.; Criminal Records, Circuit Court . . . C.R.; Deposition . . . Dep.; Baltimore, . . . B; Philadelphia . . . P; New York . . . N.Y. In this instance see *U. S. vs. Samuel Franklin et al.*, Libel, Dec. 9, 1819, A.R.B.; also L. W. Bealer, *Los corsarios de Buenos Aires*, Buenos Aires, 1937, p. 57 f. Further data in T. Taylor vs. T. Stoughton, A.R.N.Y.

the Spaniards, and here was an opportunity to work off an ancient grudge and at the same time to strike a blow for "Liberty" and the independence of the American continents.¹¹

Already a few Americans had shown what they could do in the naval service of the "patriots." Taylor himself had served under Admiral Brown in the River Plate and had recently made a successful privateering cruise in the *Zephyr* that seemed to prove what riches awaited the bold adventurer.¹² It was not necessary to labor the point. Two ships were fitted out by local merchants under the supervision of Taylor, the *Romp* and the *Orb*. Both had seen service in the late war¹³ and were to be the forerunners of a large number of vessels during the next few years.

Activity was increased by the entry of several other revolutionary governments into the field of privateering, though none played so large a part in Baltimore as Buenos Aires, or as the region was then styled—The United Provinces of Rio de la Plata. Mexican rebels had begun on a small scale several years earlier,¹⁴ as had the insurgents of New Granada,¹⁵ but the ships that sailed under these colors made greater use of New Orleans as a base.¹⁶ After 1816, however, the flag of General Artigas, a rebel leader who controlled the region now known as Uruguay, was often used instead of that of Buenos Aires. Artigas was at war with Portugal as well as with Spain and his commissions, though highly irregular owing to the shadowy character of his government, purported to authorize depredations on Portuguese property at a time when Spanish ships were becoming scarce.¹⁷ The government of Venezuela also became useful to the privateers, especially because of its control of the port of Juan Griego on the island of Margarita which was a convenient base in the Caribbean.¹⁸

When Taylor initiated privateering under the Buenos Aires flag

¹¹ American opinion towards Spain and Spanish America at this time is surveyed in the author's *The United States and the Disruption of the Spanish Empire, 1810-1822*, New York, 1937, pp. 16, 123 ff., and 161 ff.

¹² Bealer, *op. cit.*, p. 18. The cruise took place in 1815.

¹³ British Consul, Baltimore, to St. John Baker (Consul General) July 6, 1816, PRO-FO-5, Vol. 115; U. S. *vs. Orb* (alias *Congreso*), Libel, Mar. 25, 1817, A. R. B.

¹⁴ I. Fabela, *Precursos de la diplomacia mejicana*, Mexico, 1926, p. 43.

¹⁵ J. B. Scott, *et al.*, *Prize Cases Decided in the United States Supreme Court*, Oxford, 1923, p. 1070 f.

¹⁶ Beverly Chew to W. H. Crawford, Aug. 30 and Oct. 17, 1817, Consular Letters, Galveston, Department of State, Washington, D. C., hereafter cited as D. S. These documents have been transferred to the National Archives since they were consulted by the writer but the citations as given will identify the papers.

¹⁷ For an example of the many instances where the Artigas flag was used see J. J. Vasques *vs.* Chase, Karrick, *et al.* Libel, Sept. 15, 1818, A. R. B. See also Griffin, *op. cit.*, p. 153.

¹⁸ J. J. Bernabeu *vs.* Cargo of the Brig *Wilson*, Plea of J. Almeida, Nov. 26, 1819, A. R. B.; Dep. of Burke, June 25, 1819, Renguenet *vs.* *Fortuna* and cargo, A. R. P.

at Baltimore in 1816 there were no resident agents of the Spanish American governments in the United States. After that year, however, such agents multiplied and part of their work was to encourage the activity of the privateers.¹⁹

Though from the outset the vessels and the men had been Baltimorean, the first privateers were not all the property of local citizens. David C. DeForest, an American merchant who had been established for some time at Buenos Aires, was one of the first to invest in the vessels and Taylor was associated with him. W. G. Miller, Zimmerman Lynch and Co., and Thomas L. Halsey, the last mentioned an American consular agent, all of Buenos Aires, were interested in Baltimore privateering.²⁰ It was not long, however, before local capitalists began to dominate the business. The details of ownership are hard to unravel, for these enterprises on the verge of legality were covered up wherever possible. Frequent fictitious sales were made²¹ and contradictory testimony in court shows that perjury was not absent as a further complication. In many cases the captains of the vessels figured as owners, though they might have had only a small share. Some of the more successful of the privateer captains, however, were soon in a position to own vessels for themselves. Among them Joseph Almeida, John Daniels, Thomas Taylor, and John Chase were the most conspicuous.²²

The most important group of merchants engaged in privateering at Baltimore was known as the "American Concern." It had a somewhat shifting composition and it was sometimes referred to as the "Old," and again as the "New Concern," but throughout there was a continuity that is attested by the frequency with which the same names appear in association in lawsuits arising from privateer activities. The first venture of the concern was the purchase of a new vessel, the *Fourth of July*, which, under the various aliases of *Fortuna*, *Patriota*, and *Enemy of Tyrants*, had a successful career. The principal shareholders were Joseph Karrick, a merchant, Mathew

¹⁹ Griffin, *op. cit.*, chapters III and IV *passim*.

²⁰ J. B. Bernabeu *vs.* Cargo of the *Almeida*, Claim of Wilson and Almeida, Dec. 20, 1819, A. R. B.; M. Moreno y Mora *vs.* *Leona*, Dep. of A. Nichols, Jan. 11, 1817, A. R. N. Y. All show ownership by DeForest. For complicity of Halsey see Halsey to Thornton, Aug. 24, 1819, Papers of William Thornton, Vol. 62, Division of MSS, L. C. For the part played by J. Higginbotham and W. S. Ford at Buenos Aires see Bealer, *op. cit.*, pp. 31-32.

²¹ For such a sale of the *Fortuna* at Buenos Aires see J. J. Vasques *vs.* Sundry Boxes of Bullion, Plea of J. Chase, Dec. 18, 1818, A. R. B.; a similar transaction involving the *Athenian*, J. J. Vasques *vs.* R. M. Goodwin, Answer of Goodwin, Dec. 3, 1819, A. R. N. Y.

²² For Almeida, U. S. *vs.* *Orb.*, Petition of Almeida, Mar. 28, 1817; for Daniels, J. Bernabeu *vs.* *Nereyda*, both in A. R. B.; for Taylor, J. J. Vasques *vs.* U. S., Dep. of Murray, Oct. 24, 1818, A. R. N. Y.

Murray, a politician and ex-sheriff, John G. Johnston, J. Gooding, and Samuel Brown, a ship captain. Other partners were John Snyder, Joseph Patterson, and the postmaster, John S. Skinner, influential in politics, who had been Francis Scott Key's companion during the bombardment of Fort McHenry. Changes occurred in the company after the cruise of the *Fortuna* as disputes arose over the division of profits and future policy. Some wished larger dividends and others to reinvest in additional craft. In one form or another the group held together, however, until 1821.²³

Another group was dominated by Clement Cathell and R. M. Goodwin with a number of lesser associates. Their first venture was the *Athenian*, re-christened the *New Republican*, which also had a successful record.²⁴ The captain of this vessel, John Chase, was also a member of the other concern and there is other evidence of a sort of interlocking directorate that made all the privateering interests of the city a closely knit business group. Many Baltimore merchants looked down on the business as disreputable and feeling ran high between the friends and the enemies of the privateers.²⁵ Associated with the shipowners and possibly themselves shareholders were a number of officials. Skinner, the postmaster, has already been mentioned. James McCulloch, collector of the port, was one of their chief friends. Judge Theodorick Bland of the Federal Court was suspected by many of having an improper interest in the business though it was never proved.²⁶ Celebrated lawyers, among them William Pinkney, represented the privateer interest before the courts. General William H. Winder, local militia hero of the late war and influential in politics, also appeared as counsel.²⁷

²³ The evidence for this statement is widely scattered and cannot all be cited here. Messrs. Karrick, Taylor, Harrison, of the firm of Harrison and Thompson, John Sands, Samuel Brown, J. G. Johnston, John Snyder, Joseph Patterson are all connected with the "American Concern" in the following MSS: J. J. Vasques *vs.* U. S., Dep. of Murray, Oct. 20, 24, 1818; Vasques *vs.* Cargo of *Don Joao Sexto*, Dep. of J. G. Johnston, 1819, both in A. R. N. Y. Vasques *vs.* Karrick *et al.*, Dep. of J. Sands, Sept., 1818, A. R. B. Indictments against many of these men in C. R. B. aid to substantiate these records.

²⁴ J. Jose *et al.* *vs.* C. Cathell and R. M. Goodwin, Dep. of Joshua Chambers, A. R. B.; Vasques *vs.* Goodwin, Dep. of J. Smith, Dec., 1819, A. R. N. Y. Other owners not connected definitely with either group were J. Gooding and Nicholas Stansbury. See indictment of the latter, C. R. B.

²⁵ *Niles' Weekly Register*, April 1, 1819; *Baltimore Federal Gazette*, Jan. 6, 1819; see also C. F. Adams, ed., *The Memoirs of John Quincy Adams*, Phila., 1874-77, IV, 186.

²⁶ J. Q. Adams to Bland accepting his denial, Aug. 23, 1819, Domestic Letters, Vol. VII, D. S.; Adams, *Memoirs*, IV, 318. Bland was an ardent supporter of the Spanish American cause, but his character and the lack of specific evidence make the accusations unconvincing. He did not, however, adopt as harsh an attitude toward the privateers as did his colleague, Judge Peters of Philadelphia.

²⁷ J. B. Scott, ed., *Prize Cases*, p. 1168; U. S. *vs.* *Orb*, Judge Houston to the Clerk of the Court, Mar. 29, 1817, A. R. B.

More can be told about the men who actually commanded the ships. Most of them had served their apprenticeship to the trade during the War of 1812 and the most daring and successful of those who sailed from Baltimore in that war were prominent in the service of Spanish American flags. Thomas Boyle was perhaps the most famous of all. His cruise in the *Chasseur* had come close to making him a national hero.²⁸ Others scarcely less prominent were John Dieter, Daniel Chayter, James Chayter, James Barnes, John Daniels, John Clark, Joseph Almeida, the Portuguese-American, and many lesser lights.²⁹ Among them figured others who lacked the previous experience as commanders, but who seemed to find little difficulty in adapting themselves to the life.³⁰ Some of these men were adventurers without roots anywhere, but others were apparently domiciled in Baltimore.³¹

II

Some notion of the relative importance of Baltimore in comparison with the privateering business under Spanish American flags as a whole can be derived from the following figures, which must, however, be used with caution. Three contemporary sources agree that between 1816 and 1818 twelve privateers were fitted out at Baltimore.³² Estimates for the United States as a whole run as high as 33, but that figure is undoubtedly high and includes armed vessels which were purchased for the navies of Buenos Aires and Chile and which never served as privateers.³³ The frequent changes of name that these ships underwent makes it hard to avoid counting the same vessel twice under different names.³⁴ Historical investigators disagree on the total of Buenos Aires privateers. One gives thirty-six as the total, pointing out that all of these were never in commission at the same time, the highest number in any one year being 23 in 1818.³⁵ Another more recent study raises the list to over 45, but admits the impossibility of an accurate count.³⁶ The Venezuelan

²⁸ Coggeshall, *op. cit.*; Scharf, *op. cit.*, pp. 356, 371.

²⁹ Bealer, *op. cit.*, 44-46; Correa da Serra to Sir Charles Bagot, PRO-FO-5, Vol. 121, L. C.

³⁰ Bealer, *op. cit.*, p. 44. Among these were T. Taylor and James Ross.

³¹ *Baltimore Directory and Register*, 1816, ed. by Matchett, Baltimore, 1816, lists the following as residents; J. Barnes, T. Boyle, J. Almeida, J. Clark, J. Chayter, J. Dieter, and J. Daniels.

³² L. de Onís to J. Pizarro, April 20, 1818, *Archivo Historico Nacional*, Madrid, Estado, Bundle 5644, cited hereafter as A. H. N. Onís to Adams, Nov. 16, 1818, *American State Papers, Foreign Relations*, Washington, 1832, IV, 534-5; Correa da Serra to Bagot, 1818, PRO-FO-5, Vol. 141, L. C.

³³ *National Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, 1819.

³⁴ See list *infra*.

³⁵ T. S. Currier, *Los corsarios del Rio de la Plata*, Buenos Aires, 1929, p. 23 and f.

³⁶ Bealer, *op. cit.*, p. 42.

fleet under Admiral Brion, which divided its activity between regular government service and privateering, fluctuated in size, being at intervals reported to consist of seventeen, fourteen to sixteen, and ten to twelve vessels. An indeterminate number of these were very small coasting craft.³⁷ Irregular vessels under Mexican colors were at one time reported to have numbered between ten and twelve, while the combined forces of Brion and Aury, the Mexican naval chief, was at one time stated to be 18 ships.³⁸ As 14 or more of the Mexican and Venezuelan ships were reported to have fitted out in New Orleans³⁹ it will at once appear that the Baltimore vessels account for a large percentage of the rest. The number of ships, furthermore, does not give an accurate idea of the relative importance of the two ports. The average Baltimore clipper carried 12 guns and a crew of 90 to 100 men,⁴⁰ while most of the ships based at New Orleans were smaller, ranging in armament from one to six guns with from thirty to one hundred men.⁴¹

A more accurate method of establishing a *minimum* for these vessels is to list all those which at one time or another were formally accused in legal proceedings of having been illegally outfitted at Baltimore. The court records can hardly include all the vessels, but the following list indicates that the number of ships was greater than that estimated by contemporary newspapers and diplomatic reports. It is based on a mass of material in the archives of the Federal Courts in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

NAME OF PRIVATEER	ALIAS	COMMANDED BY	PROCEEDINGS AT	YEAR
Almeida	Bolívar	{ Wilson Almeida	Baltimore	1819
Arizmendi	Hunter	Brown	"	1817
Buenos Aires	Fortuna	Forde	"	1817
Buenos Aires	Gral. Artigas	Dieter	New York	1818
Corona	Libertad	{ Ewing Sanders	Baltimore	1818
Congreso de Venezuela	Irresistible Vacuna Maipó Defiance Vencedor	{ Daniels Child Ferguson	"	1817-19

³⁷ *Niles' Weekly Register*, Aug. 31, 1816; Feb. 1, 1817; B. Irvine to J. Q. Adams, July 20, 1818, Special Agents, Vol. VIII, D. S.

³⁸ *Niles' Weekly Register*, Sept. 7, 1816.

³⁹ Admiral J. E. Douglas to Sir Charles Bagot, Nov. 21, 1816, PRO-FO-5, Vol. 121, L. C.

⁴⁰ See table *infra*.

⁴¹ As listed by Beverly Chew, incl. with Chew to Crawford, Consular Letters, Galveston, Vol. I, D. S.

PRIVATEERING FROM BALTIMORE

9

NAME OF PRIVATEER	ALIAS	COMMANDED BY	PROCEEDINGS AT	YEAR
Fourth of July	Patriota Fortuna Enemy of Tyrants	{ Taylor Chase Clark	Baltimore	1818
General Santander		Chase	"	1824
Hornet	Traveller Alerta	_____	"	1818
Luisa Casares	Huntress Arogante Barcelones	Almeida	"	1819
Independencia del Sud	Mammoth	D. Chayter	New York	1819
Maria	25 de Mayo	_____	Baltimore	1817
New Republicana	Athenian	Chase	New York	1819
Orb	Congreso Tyger Pueyrredón	{ Almeida Daniels	Baltimore	1817-19
Paz	Patriota San Martín	{ Utley Stafford	Baltimore	1817
Perthshire	Snapdragon Mendocino	Brown	"	1818
Republicana		Taylor	New York	1818
Romp	Santafecino Atrevida Altavela	{ Taylor Fish	Richmond	1817
Spartan	Tucumán Potosí Julia de Forest Almeida	{ Chase Wilson	Philadelphia	1819
Swift	Mangoré Pueyrredón Tigre Oriental	{ Barnes Franklin	Baltimore	1817-19
Valiente Guaycurú		Levely	Philadelphia	1822

Note: Though some of the aliases listed above seem to overlap it has been proved in each case that the two ships were in different places at the same time and could not be identical. No ships are listed which were not reported under oath to have been outfitted, if not actually built, in Baltimore.

Total Number of Privateers..... 21
Number of Captains of the Above..... 19

With regard to the number and value of the prizes taken by these ships exact statistics are also as yet unavailable. Spanish commerce was swept from the sea during the years of their activity. The damage relative to the total tonnage of Spanish merchant ships must have been much greater than that done by the *Alabama* and other Confederate cruisers to United States shipping. Ship owners of Malaga in Spain resorted to the expedient of transferring their vessels to foreign registry⁴² and the Spanish government made desperate

⁴² Imaz to Irujo, April 8, 1819, Archivo General de Indias, Seville, Spain, Section Estado, América en General, Bundle No. 86, Dossier 12 (L. C. Photocopies).

but unavailing efforts to secure funds with which to build up an adequate naval force to meet the danger, finally resorting in its turn to the arming of privateers.⁴³ A few isolated figures will show the importance of the prizes taken.

The three most valuable prizes of the twenty-eight captured by Captain Chase of the *Fortuna* were estimated to be worth \$750,000.⁴⁴ The total value of the plunder of one cruise of the *Buenos Aires*, Captain Forde, was over \$300,000.⁴⁵ Barnes in the *Mangoré* took the richest single prize of all, the ship *Esperanza*⁴⁶ belonging to the Royal Philippine Co. and valued at \$1,000,000. The two richest prizes of the *New Republicana* were estimated worth \$380,000.⁴⁷ These, of course, were some of the richest hauls. The privateers were not always fortunate. Though the *Romp*, one of the pioneer vessels took prizes worth \$290,000,⁴⁸ Taylor, an able captain, in the same year made a cruise in which he realized scarcely anything.⁴⁹

III

In spite of the fact that privateering against Spain was a lucrative business, it was not always easy to enlist seamen for cruises. There were no regular wages⁵⁰ and the ordinary seamen were allowed only a small percentage of the prize money. There are records of a voyage in which a foremast hand received a share amounting to \$1,500,⁵¹ but the usual amount was much less, often less than \$100.⁵² It took time to realize the value of cargoes captured as the regular markets were ordinarily closed to the privateers. By the time the roundabout and uncertain financial operations necessary in order to liquidate a cruise had been completed the seamen involved had often scattered to the ends of the earth. This uncertainty of reward and the violent natures of many of the privateer captains⁵³ made it increasingly difficult to enlist men without fraud or violence. More than once men were decoyed on board under the impression that they were

⁴³ Report of the Spanish Treasury, Jan. 21, 1818. *Ibid.*

⁴⁴ *J. J. Vasques vs. 80 Bales Cotton*, etc., Dep. of Murray, Oct. 20, 1818, A. R. N. Y.

⁴⁵ *Wm. R. Swift vs. Sundry Mdse. and H. S. Forde*, Libel, April 14, 1819. Daniels in the *Irresistible* once took prizes worth \$1,500,000, *Bernabeu vs. Nereyda*, A. R. B.

⁴⁶ *Stoughton vs. Barnes*, Affidavit of J. Peckner, July 24, 1818, A. R. N. Y.

⁴⁷ *Vasques vs. Goodwin*, Dep. of J. Smith, Dec. 18, 1819, A. R. N. Y.

⁴⁸ Onis to Sec. of State, Mar. 26, 1817, in Manning, ed., *Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States concerning the Independence of the Latin American Nations*, New York and London, 1925, III, 1923.

⁴⁹ *Vasques vs. U. S.*, Dep. of M. Murray, Oct. 24, 1818, A. R. N. Y.

⁵⁰ *M. Moreno vs. Leona*, Dep. of Babcock, A. R. N. Y.

⁵¹ *Currier, op. cit.*, p. 20.

⁵² This figure is approximate only.

⁵³ Indictment of Ferguson for piracy, also Dep. filed with same May 26, 1819, C. R. B.; for a case of assault see *J. M. Gass, vs. Wm. Foster et al.*, Libel, Oct. 26, 1818, A. R. B.

bound on a regular merchant trading voyage, or sometimes that they were going whaling or sealing.⁵⁴ At other times some advances had to be made to the crew in cash to the great discontent of the owners who seemed to have little feeling for the welfare of John Sailor-man.⁵⁵ The keepers of sailors' boarding houses proved invaluable in recruiting. They were often able to bring men to the point of enlistment by refusing them further credit, and were not above the classic waterfront practise of filling a prospective hand with rum and conveying him on board in a horizontal position.⁵⁶ Methods became more violent as it became known to sailors that these vessels were not engaged in a strictly legal business. After 1819 a number of privateer crews were brought to trial for piracy and not a few were condemned. Though not all of those condemned were executed, the trials made seamen wary.⁵⁷

In 1816, force was seldom necessary. The usual method was to face the crew with a *fait accompli*. After several days at sea the crew would be mustered aft. The captain would produce his privateering licence; inform the crew that they must sign new ship's articles; promise to make their fortunes and threaten those who demurred. Rum would be served and a salute fired as the humdrum Anglo-Saxon name of the vessel was changed to some more resounding Spanish one, and a new flag broken to the wind.⁵⁸ Some men, even under this kind of persuasion proved obdurate and were put in irons.⁵⁹ It does not appear that many resisted that treatment for long. Forced service, however, accounts for the unusual number of mutinies on board the privateers.⁶⁰

The crew of a typical Baltimore privateer was usually even more nondescript as to nationality than was usual in those days. The *Orb*, when commanded by Almeida, carried a complement of 71 seamen and 8 marines.⁶¹ Among them were:

Englishmen	22
Americans	17

⁵⁴ For fraudulent enlistments see *M. Moreno vs. Leona*, Dep. of T. Jones, Jan. 20, 1817, A. R. N. Y.; *Bernabeu vs. Cargo of Wilson*, Dep. of H. S. Smith and H. Trigger, Aug., 1819, A. R. B.

⁵⁵ *T. Stoughton vs. J. Barnes*, Affidavit of Peckner, July 24, 1818; *U. S. vs. D. James*, Dep. of S. Purdy, Jan. 12, 1820, C. R. B.

⁵⁶ *U. S. vs. P. G. Stevens*, Indictment for misdemeanor, May, 1819, C. R. B.; *U. S. vs. Sundry Dry Goods*, Dep. of A. Coop, 1819, A. R. B.

⁵⁷ *Columbian Centinel*, Boston, Mar. 8, 1820; Griffin, *op. cit.*, p. 247.

⁵⁸ *T. Stoughton vs. T. Taylor*, Affidavit of Wm. Thornton, Aug. 21, 1818; *M. Moreno vs. Leona*, Dep. of T. Jones, Jan. 20, 1817, *T. Stoughton vs. J. Barnes*, Affidavit of Peckner, A. R. N. Y.; *U. S. vs. Fourth of July*, Dep. of H. Allen, Sept. 4, 1818, A. R. B.

⁵⁹ *J. B. Bernabeu vs. Cargo of Wilson*, Dep. of H. S. Smith, A. R. B.

⁶⁰ See notes 87, 88, and 89 *infra*; also Bealer, *op. cit.*, p. 87.

⁶¹ *U. S. vs. Orb*, List of crews and nationalities, 1817, A. R. B.

Buenos Ayreans (8 marines) ..	9
Irishmen	7
Frenchmen	6
Swedes	3
Islanders (Azores, etc.)	3
Portuguese	3
Spaniards	2
Italians	2
Majorcans	2
Cartagena (N. Granada)	1
St. Lucia (W. I.)	1
Dutchman	1
Total	79

When the neutrality laws of the United States began to be more strictly enforced in 1817, an additional precaution was taken and American citizens enlisting were made to swear to foreign names and nationalities. On one occasion an inspection of an outgoing privateer brought to light the rather ludicrous phenomenon of sailors who were unable to answer to their names. Under questioning many broke down, admitted their perjury, and were removed by the revenue officer to the intense disgust of the privateer captain who is reported to have shouted after his crew as they departed in the cutter that he would give them all five dozen apiece until the blood ran out of the scuppers if he ever caught any of them again outside the United States.⁶²

Certain precautions were usually taken in order to avoid such *contretemps* as that just related. A skeleton crew would clear with the ship from Baltimore. Below Annapolis, or sometimes as far away as Hampton Roads, a pilot boat would bring the additional crew on board. Recruits were often picked up at Norfolk or off the capes.⁶³

The number of men aboard a privateer varied with the size of the vessel, but the typical craft carried from 70 to 100 men, though there are instances of crews of over 140. If we use the figures of Baltimore privateers given above, or a minimum total of 21 ships, and adopt the conservative figure of 90 men per ship it will be seen that close to two thousand men must have served on these vessels. There were many Americans, of course, who served on privateers unconnected with Baltimore. One author calculates that there were as many as 3500 American seamen in the Buenos Aires service at one

⁶² U. S. *vs.* D. James, Affidavit of Wm. McCausland, Jan. 12, 1820, C. R. B.

⁶³ For one of many examples see U. S. *vs.* *Fourth of July*, Dep. of S. Morling, Sept. 4, 1818, A. R. B.

time.⁶⁴ Merchant captains found it almost impossible to keep their crews intact when in Spanish American ports, so great was the effort to man these cruisers. The difficulty was serious enough to bring remonstrances by the United States against the encouragement of desertion at Buenos Aires and Valparaiso by local authorities.⁶⁵

IV

As to the ships themselves, the type of construction was that developed during the war of 1812. So advanced in sailing qualities they were, beyond the usual merchantman or small naval vessel, that they could only be handled by officers and men trained for the purpose. The British found some of those they captured during the war so difficult and dangerous to manoeuvre that they cut down the spars and sail area considerably before making use of them as despatch boats.⁶⁶ Smaller than the later clipper ships, and without great cargo capacity per ton of displacement, they were an intermediate type between the merchantmen of the eighteenth century and the proud vessels which made the record runs to Canton and San Francisco in the fifties. The cost of one of the larger of these privateers, fully equipped and in good condition varied from \$25,000 to \$40,000. One new and well built vessel figures in a sale at \$35,000, but it may not have been a sale at true market price.⁶⁷ The same ship is elsewhere valued at \$42,000.⁶⁸ Another ship which began its career as a privateer as a prize to the *Luisa* of Captain Almeida was not worth more than \$9,000 without armament.⁶⁹

Being light vessels with a single deck, armament was comparatively simple. The guns to be used were usually shipped in the hold and mounted at sea. No piercing of ports was necessary. The light 12-lb. carronade or gunnade was the favorite weapon, but 6-, 9-, and 18-pounders⁷⁰ were also used, guns with but slight range but with murderous effect at close quarters where the privateers did most of their fighting. As the approved tactics were for the privateer to rely on her speed to overhaul her quarry and then to take advantage of

⁶⁴ Currier, *op. cit.*, p. 32.

⁶⁵ T. L. Halsey to G. Tagle, July 31, 1815, Consular Letters, Buenos Aires, D. S. For the Valparaiso situation see Statement of S. Townshend, April 27, 1819, Special Agents, Vol. V, D. S.

⁶⁶ Henry Adams, *History of the United States* . . . New York, 1891, VII, 318-319.

⁶⁷ Vasques vs. Goodwin, Answer of Goodwin, Dec. 3, 1819, A. R. N. Y.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* Dep. of J. Smith, Dec. 18, 1819.

⁶⁹ The *Arogante Barcelones* was valued by the court appraisers at \$9,000. It later became the privateer *Luisa Casares*, Bernabeu vs. *Arogante Barcelones*, Bond, April 19, 1819. Other privateers were valued at \$30,000 and \$28,000, the *Mangore* and the *Irresistible* respectively. A. R. B.

⁷⁰ See table *infra*.

superior man-power by boarding, there was little use for heavy long-range guns. For chasing fast vessels it was customary to use a single heavy long range gun mounted on a swivel at the bow or occasionally in the waist. The following table shows the armament of some of the privateers:

VESSEL	COMMANDER	NO. GUNS	CALIBRE	CREW
J. DeForest	Wilson	7	18-and 12-lb.	89
Fortuna	Chase	13	18-lb. (1-32)	101
Orb	Almeida	6	9-lb.	75
Fourth of July	Taylor	12	18-lb. (1-30)	90-100
Athenian	Chase	16	? (1-32)	90-100
Mangoré	Barnes	9	18-lb. (1-32)	100 plus
Luisa	Almeida	10	6-and 8-lb.	80-90
Irresistible	Daniels	12	18-lb.	?
Congreso	Almeida	10	9-lb.	80
Patriota	Stafford	14	6, 9-and 18-lb.	112

The authority under which these ships proceeded to attack Spanish commerce was a document usually referred to as a commission or privateering licence. Baltimore ships used licences of four different revolutionary governments at one time or another.⁷¹ Naval warfare of this kind was very cheap for the governments concerned. All that was necessary was a supply of ink and paper. In order to give some semblance of regularity to their activities, however, it was usual to adopt a prize code law, copies of which were furnished to those applying for licences. Prize courts to administer admiralty law were also set up, though only that at Buenos Aires functioned with much regard for due process. The codes adopted were usually those of Spain or Great Britain with modifications to suit local needs.⁷² In addition to these papers the officers were furnished commissions giving their names, rank, and other data, and it was also common for the officers to carry certificates of citizenship of the country under which they served.⁷³ Some of these were *bona fide* documents, as naturalization papers in the new world went at that period, but others were issued purely and simply to enable the holders to escape the jurisdiction of the United States courts.⁷⁴

The rules and regulations laid down in the prize codes and instructions to privateers were largely disregarded or were complied with in a perfunctory way. Few prizes were sent to any prize court and some ships carried licences of two different governments at the

⁷¹ Buenos Aires (United Provinces), Artigas (Banda Oriental), Venezuela (later Colombia), and Mexico. No Chilean or Peruvian privateers were based at Baltimore.

⁷² Bealer, *op. cit.*, p. 18.

⁷³ For copies of such documents see Taylor *vs.* Stoughton, A. R. N. Y.

⁷⁴ See Decree, May 26, 1819, *ibid.*

same time.⁷⁵ The failure to send prizes before the courts was not entirely owing to bad faith. Buenos Aires and other Spanish American ports were so far from the trade routes where most of the captures were made that it was often impossible for a ship to go there owing to lack of provisions and difficulties of navigation when shorthanded. Mutiny often interfered with regular observance of the rules.⁷⁶

Two letters of instruction for a cruise are available which show how operations were conducted. In one of them the captain was ordered to cruise off Cadiz, avoiding ships of war at all hazard. All specie captured was to be kept on board the privateer. Fast sailing prizes were to be retained and slower ships abandoned or used to send prisoners ashore. The papers of all prizes were to be carefully preserved and forwarded in due course to the prize tribunals at Buenos Aires, Haiti, or Margarita. All prizes that were not left to their fate were also to make for these ports. In case of need for repairs or provisions the Chesapeake Bay region was to be sought. An agent at Baltimore must be kept informed of all important captures.⁷⁷

The second letter of instruction is reproduced in full below. Though it does not apply to a Baltimore vessel there is reason to believe that it illustrates typical practice. In fact the reader will note that various parts of the letter are substantiated in the present essay.

Articles of Agreement and of Instructions to Captain J. I. Mitchill, his officers and crew, on board the schooner *Harriet* of Norfolk, whereof the said Mitchill is at present master, bound on a cruise as a patriot privateer under a lawful Buenos Aires commission against the Old Spanish Dominions, etc.,

To take and make good prizes of Spanish property that they may meet with on land or sea and not to infringe on any other government without necessity forces the same, and then to make proper acknowledgment for so doing.—the property taken to be divided in the following manner, that is to say, one half to the owner or owners of the privateer, fourteen shares to Captain Mitchill, eight shares to his second officer and so on in proportion, the sailors each two shares. If cash taken, to be divided on board as above. The owner's share to be held safe until a favorable opportunity to ship it home to Philadelphia or New York or Baltimore or Norfolk with letters &c. to be directed to the

⁷⁵ Taylor on his first cruise in the *Fourth of July* (a) *Patriota*. Affidavit of Wm. Thornton, Aug. 26, 1818, *ibid*.

⁷⁶ For mutinies see J. B. Scott, *op. cit.*, p. 1270 (*Nereyda*); U. S. *vs. Irresistible*, Dep. of S. Beaver (*Irresistible*), A. R. B.; U. S. *vs. Sundry Dry Goods*, Dep. of F. Navarro, Mar. 5, 1819 (*Libertad*), A. R. B.; Bernabeu *vs. Cargo of the Almeida*, Claim of Wilson and Almeida, Dec. 20, 1817 (*The Fortuna*, a prize, note the privateer of that name), A. R. B.

⁷⁷ Instructions of T. Taylor to Captain Fish of the *Santapecino*, Bealer, *op. cit.*, quoting *The Times*, London, Aug. 1, 1816.

care of William Seymore, Norfolk; Masden and Burke, Philadelphia; Briscoe and Partridge Baltimore; Bucking and Abbott, New York. Should you get a valuable prize you will accompany her off the capes of Delaware or Virginia, send a letter ashore by a pilot boat, making them declare secrecy on the occasion, and the business shall be immediately attended to by me or my friends as above named at the different places of their residence. If you have cash on board, keep it until you hear from me or my friend who will attend to its safe conveyance ashore. Should you take a vessel that suits better for a privateer, make a change and keep the *Harriet* as a tender or let her go for herself. The cruise will continue as long as may best suit on all sides—stay not longer than six months—the owner not to be at any more cost or expenses after leaving this port. You will be particular to write me to Wilmington in the State of Delaware if you have an opportunity after you get off the West Indies, or on your cruising ground, giving some account of your cruise &c. Wishing you health and good luck, safe return &c, I remain, yours,

(signed) Christ. L. Bennett, owner,⁷⁸

February 14, 1818.

Even those masters who followed such instructions carefully must have been well aware that they were engaged in extra-legal if not strictly illegal enterprises. It is small wonder that they failed to maintain even the limited restrictions required of them. As time passed they went in for all kinds of unwarranted behavior. They hoisted any flag that suited their immediate purpose,⁷⁹ and they became increasingly bold in molesting "neutral" ships.⁸⁰ Early in the game, one scrupulous captain stopped an American ship and took off some provisions, paying for them with a flourish by check on a New Orleans bank.⁸¹ Later on, English, French, American, and Dutch ships were no longer safe.⁸² Under pretense of searching for enemy property, in itself a bold exercise of power by hitherto unrecognized governments, they took what they could find, sometimes ransoming a vessel for cash if they could not prove Spanish ownership of the cargo.⁸³ At times they were not above threats of murder and actual torture⁸⁴ in the hope of eliciting the whereabouts of hidden valuables or documents that might prove useful to them. In the attack on the British schooner *Perthshire* sailing from Jamaica by the privateer *General Arizmendi* one of the Spanish passengers, who was suspected of being the owner of some valuable cargo on

⁷⁸ *Columbian Museum and Savannah Gazette*, Mar. 16, 1818.

⁷⁹ *Vasques vs. Sundry Bales of Cotton*, Dep. of J. Gomez Flores; also Dep. of J. A. Gonsalves, A. R. N. Y.

⁸⁰ *U. S. vs. D. James*, Dep. of C. H. Walker, Nov. 29, 1819, C. R. B.; Capt. D. Patterson to Sec. of Navy, July 28, 1817, Consular Letters, Galveston, Vol. I, D. S.

⁸¹ *U. S. vs. Sundry Dry Goods*, Dep. of F. Navarro, Mar. 5, 1819, A. R. B.

⁸² *Niles' Weekly Register*, Nov. 9, 1816.

⁸³ *U. S. vs. Fourth of July*, Dep. of S. Morling, Sept. 4, 1818, A. R. B.

⁸⁴ *Thomas Staples vs. Wm. Foster et al.*, Libel, Nov. 10, 1818, A. R. B.

board, was strung up to a yard by one leg, threatened with death and otherwise treated with violence and indignity.⁸⁵

Violence did not always await the capture of a prize. On one occasion the master of a vessel was not in the owner's confidence, and believed that he had been employed to undertake a regular merchant voyage. On reaching a West Indian port the supercargo, who was the destined privateer captain, attempted to take over the vessel. When the master refused to surrender or take up privateering himself he was assaulted by the supercargo who "called him a damned rascal knocked him down and kicked him," thereby incapacitating him for some days and finally forced him to disembark by threatening to blow his brains out.⁸⁶

Mutiny under these conditions was to be expected. It would carry us too far afield to describe many of the blood-curdling incidents which the dusty admiralty records reveal. Motives varied. In one case the officers and crew thought the captain too mild and "no true privateersman."⁸⁷ In another they were afraid for their lives and decamped with the vessel as the easiest way of escape from the terrifying captain.⁸⁸

Mutineers were not always successful. The *Paz*, alias *Patriota*, Captain Stafford, had put to sea without many of the crew being aware of the true nature of the cruise. Less than a month after leaving port the discontented seamen got possession of the ship by surprise, slewed around the long swivel gun in the bow to cover the officers and their quarters and swore they would do no more duty unless the captain took them straight back to port. Stafford, who was no chicken-hearted individual, defied them and threatened to blow himself and the whole vessel sky high if they did not return to their work. Twenty-four hours passed with the crew in command of the forward end of the vessel and the officers of the after portion. Some of the officers tried persuasion unsuccessfully, but the captain's threats weakened the determination of some of the mutineers and the rest were finally forced to give in.⁸⁹

It is small wonder that newspapers in the United States which had been divided in their attitude towards this kind of privateering now began to cry out at the frequent reports of such irregularities.⁹⁰ John Quincy Adams, then Secretary of State, has left his scorching com-

⁸⁵ U. S. *vs.* Schooner *Arizmendi*, Dep. of Francis Pretinda, A. R. B.

⁸⁶ John Basse *vs.* John Chase, Libel, June, 1821, A. R. B.

⁸⁷ U. S. *vs.* Sundry Dry Goods, Dep. of F. Navarro, Mar. 5, 1819, A. R. B.

⁸⁸ U. S. *vs.* Ferguson, Indictment, May, 1820, C. R. B.

⁸⁹ J. Zamorano *vs.* Cargo of the *Santa Maria*, Dep. of M. P. Godfrey, Sept. 5, 1817, A. R. B.

⁹⁰ Griffin, *op. cit.*, pp. 246-7.

ment on Americans who engaged in these pursuits which he termed "unhallowed robberies wearing the mask of patriotism."⁹¹ Even Chief Justice Marshall referred from the bench to the "predatory voyages" of "abandoned and profligate men."⁹²

V

The main cruising ground of the privateers was in the West Indies and off the coast of Spain, but they were reported also in the Pacific and in the North Sea.⁹³ As *rendezvous* and temporary refuges they were able to make use of a number of small ports in the Gulf and Caribbean area held by the insurgent Spanish Americans. Juan Griego on the Venezuelan Island of Margarita, Galveston and other smaller ports on the Texas and North Mexican coast, Fernandina on Amelia Island at the mouth of the St. Mary's on the border between Georgia and the Spanish province of Florida, Port au Prince and Beta Bay in the Negro dominion of Santo Domingo all served this purpose,⁹⁴ but in none of them was equipment and refitting possible. Juan Griego and Galveston were the seats of prize courts under the supposed authority of Venezuela and Mexico respectively, but these were often mere legal blinds for the pillage of the naval commanders, Luis Aury and Brion.⁹⁵ For a short time a similar court was operated by the Scotch adventurer, Gregor McGregor, at Amelia.⁹⁶

In none of these ports was there any extensive market for the miscellaneous cargoes of coffee, hides, sugar, cigars, snuff, leather, wine, quicksilver, copper, and mahogany which the privateers wished to dispose of. There was much need for the collaboration of merchants with capital, ships, and commercial connections who were not averse to turning a not too honest penny. Baltimore and other ports of the United States served as outfitting and repair stations, but it was not so easy to dispose of prize cargoes there. Though a large part of these goods was eventually introduced into the United States, it was necessary to give them a more regular appearance of origin. Spanish and Portuguese consuls watched arrivals like hawks and were quick to smell out any irregularity. Some of the West Indian islands,

⁹¹ J. Q. Adams to Todd, June 5, 1820, Despatches to Consuls, Vol. II, D. S.

⁹² *Prize Cases*, ed. by J. B. Scott, p. 1165.

⁹³ *Niles Weekly Register*, April 5, 1817, Mar. 20, 1819; *Documentos del archivo de San Martin*, Buenos Aires, 1910-11, VIII, 209; *Moniteur*, Paris, Jan. 18, 1819; Bealer, *op. cit.*, pp. 44-6.

⁹⁴ H. B. Fuller, *The Purchase of Florida*, Cleveland, 1906, pp. 232-6; Bealer, *op. cit.*, p. 75; G. Graham to J. Q. Adams, Sept. 9, 1818, Consular Letters, Galveston, D. S.; J. B. Bernabeu *vs.* Cargo of the *Almeida*, Answer of Wilson, Dec. 20, 1819, A. R. B.

⁹⁵ Dep. of J. Ducoing, Consular Letters, Galveston, V. I., D. S. Bernabeu *vs.* *Nereyda*, Decree of Judge Bland, Jan. 3, 1820, A. R. B.

⁹⁶ Griffin, *op. cit.*, use index under "McGregor."

therefore, filled a useful place in the privateering system, particularly those belonging to the smaller powers. The Danish St. Thomas, Negro Haiti, Swedish St. Bartholomews, Dutch St. Martins and Curaçao were much frequented.⁹⁷ Even British subjects at Kingston, Jamaica, had dealings with the privateers.⁹⁸ To these ports the raiders returned after cruises and made *rendezvous* with their prizes, sometimes not in the more frequented ports themselves but in lonely inlets in the vicinity, like the celebrated "Five Islands" near St. Barts.⁹⁹ Here the agents of the owners met the captains of their vessels and carried out with local merchants the complicated transactions by means of which they were able to realize on their cargoes.

The owner of the schooner *Cora*, a Massachusetts vessel usually engaged in the coasting trade, came to grief because of a speculation in the West Indies. Blown out of his course by a hurricane, he put into St. Barts and sought a return cargo for his lumber and provisions. Mr. Gibbs, a local merchant, offered him some sugar at a surprisingly low figure. The Yankee must have suspected the reason when he saw that all of the sugar had been transferred from the long boxes characteristic of Brazilian sugar to ordinary hogsheads. Whether dupe or accomplice, however, he lost his cargo on his return to the United States, for the court at New York returned it to the Portuguese consul.¹⁰⁰ A similar transaction got William Nichols, master of the brig *Alonso*, into trouble.¹⁰¹ These two cases illustrate the way in which much of the prize goods reached the United States. The changing and erasing of shipping marks and containers was an essential part of this business as was the shipping of broken parts of a large cargo from place to place in the islands until it became impossible for any court to establish first origin of the goods.¹⁰²

Sometimes no effort was made actually to sell goods in the islands. A simulated sale would take place that served equally well to make possible an apparently innocent shipment from the West Indies in which the names of privateers did not figure on bills of lading.¹⁰³

Such expedients could not always be used, and not infrequently more barefaced attempts were made to introduce goods into the

⁹⁷ For use of neutral islands see: D. Thompson *vs.* J. J. Vasques, Vasques *vs.* Goodwin, T. Stoughton *vs.* 416 Boxes, etc., A. R. N. Y.; Vasques *vs.* Cargo of the *Fanny*, John Goss *vs.* Wm. Foster *et al.*, A. R. B.; U. S. *vs.* A. Sheed, Indictment, C. R. P.

⁹⁸ U. S. *vs.* Cargo of the *Arizmendi*, Dep. of Wm. King, A. R. B.

⁹⁹ Vasques *vs.* Goodwin, Dep. of J. Smith, Dec. 18, 1819, A. R. N. Y.

¹⁰⁰ Vasques *vs.* Cargo of *Fanny*, Dep. of J. Moulton and Chas. Allardyce, May 15, 1819, A. R. N. Y.

¹⁰¹ Vasques *vs.* Cargo of *Alonso*, Libel, Apr. 24, 1819, A. R. N. Y.

¹⁰² See Vasques *vs.* Goodwin, A. R. N. Y.

¹⁰³ *Ibid.*

United States.¹⁰⁴ Many cases have been recorded where cash was smuggled ashore from privateers in the Chesapeake.¹⁰⁵ One ship was caught smuggling Negroes recently captured from a Portuguese slaver into Maryland.¹⁰⁶ Several were caught by the revenue authorities while attempting to land cargoes from small boats in secluded corners of the bay, and on at least one occasion they had so far succeeded as to be discovered only after the goods were already in a warehouse on land.¹⁰⁷ Other vessels were scuttled or blown up after removing the most valuable part of their cargoes.¹⁰⁸ One ship was captured while cruising off the coast of New England, doing a thriving business with fishing craft to whom she sold West Indian produce cheap until finally captured for smuggling.

Two actual cases of cargo disposal illustrate the general statements made above. The first is that of the brig *Athenian*, which, under the alias of *New Republicana*, returned to the West Indies after a successful voyage and made contact with five prizes taken during the cruise at the Five Islands near St. Barts. The names of the prizes were the *Luisa*, *Nympha*, *Paquete de Oporto*, *Don Pedro de Alcántara*, and *Don Miguel Pereira Forja*. The *Luisa* and the *Nympha* which arrived first at Five Islands were surprised by a pirate while in the act of transferring their cargoes to smaller boats for transfer to St. Barts. Admiral Brion of the Venezuelan service recaptured the prizes and surrendered them to Robert M. Goodwin, the owner of the *New Republicana*, in return for a salvage allowance. The cargoes were valued at \$35,000 each.

The contents of the *Don Pedro de Alcántara*, a rich prize valued at \$200,000, were also transferred to various other vessels, including another privateer owned by Goodwin which no longer had a licence. After a fictitious sale and a change of name it now served to transport goods. In this latter vessel the owner, Goodwin, went to St. Thomas, consigning the goods to a merchant of that port named Souffron. Part of the cargo was sold here and the rest shipped to Baltimore from St. Thomas on board at least three different vessels. The fourth prize, the *Pereira Forja*, was stolen by the prize crew placed aboard her and never came to Five Islands. It was disposed

¹⁰⁴ U. S. *vs.* G. Brownell, Indictment, Oct., 1819, C. R. P.; *Vasques vs. Sundry Bales Cotton*, Libel, Sept. 28, 1818, A. R. N. Y.; *Renguenet vs. Fortuna*, Dep. of Burke, July 25, 1819, A. R. P.; the above are characteristic cases.

¹⁰⁵ *Vasques vs. Cargo of Rainha dos Angeis*, A. R. B.

¹⁰⁶ U. S. *vs.* Forde, Dep. of John Dameron, May 10, 1820, C. R. B.

¹⁰⁷ U. S. *vs.* Cargo of *Arizmendi* (a) *Perthshire*, A. R. B.

¹⁰⁸ *J. J. Holland vs. Fortuna*, Libel, Jan. 14, 1819, A. R. P.; U. S. *vs.* Sundry Dry Goods, Cargo of *Sophie*, Dep. of Robert Ross, A. R. B.

of by the mutineers at St. Johns and subsequently sold to a merchant of St. Thomas, M. François. Though previously valued at over \$80,000 the mutineers only got \$35,000 with which they escaped successfully to the United States. Two of them set up a new steam ferry at Norfolk, indicating an interesting connection between robbery on the high sea and the improvement of steam navigation. At this time both enterprises were highly speculative. The *Paquete de Oporto* was also stolen and disposed of at some point on the Main. This bare recital indicates the uncertainty of profit even if captures were made.¹⁰⁹

Another interesting case was that of the *Paz*, alias *Patriota*, the unsuccessful mutiny on which has previously been described. In March, 1817, under Captain Stafford the *Patriota* captured a Spanish polacre named *Santa Maria* with a valuable cargo of sugar. Several months later the Spanish consul at Baltimore libelled the cargo of the schooner *Harriott* and two other vessels, the *Evening Post* and the *Amathea*, claiming that they had brought the cargo of the missing *Santa Maria* into port. The owner of the *Harriott*, D. Burke, claimed that he had made a regular commercial voyage from Baltimore to Cumaná in Venezuela, thence to Galveston and Matagorda Bay in Texas where the outgoing cargo was partly sold and a return freight loaded, further than which he knew nothing. The consignee of this cargo, a Mr. Laborde of Baltimore, also claimed the goods and denied all the allegations of the libel. The fact that Laborde was an intimate of several Spanish American envoys and propagandists then in the United States throws some doubt on his denial. Court proceedings brought to light the fact that the privateer *Patriota* had proceeded with two prizes, one of which was the *Santa Maria*, to Galveston via the Balize. The other prize was wrecked off the Texas coast but the *Santa Maria* reached its destination, then controlled by Lafitte, who had succeeded Luis Aury as leader of the so-called Mexican privateers. Witnesses had noted the transshipment of sugar from the *Santa Maria* to two other small vessels in the roadstead and the erasure of shipping marks on the containers. The property was turned over to the Spanish consul but the case was appealed on a technicality.¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁹ For the *New Republicana* see various documents in *Vasques vs. Goodwin*, 1819, A. R. N. Y. Additional data in *James Brundage vs. Thos. Vose and Wm. Wellington*; *Vasques vs. Cargo of Fanny, J. José et al. vs. C. Cathell, et al.*, A. R. B.

¹¹⁰ *J. Zamorano vs. Cargo Santa Maria*, Libel, June 7, 1817; *Zamorano vs. J. Laborde*, Libel, June 27, 1817; *Zamorano vs. Sundry Mdse., Dep. of T. Reagan*, Claim of Burke, of Laborde, all dated June, 1817, A. R. B.

VI

Before bringing this paper to its conclusion it may be well to trace the career of a typical Baltimore privateer from beginning to end. A much more interesting narrative could be contrived by fitting together details from the records of various ships, but it will perhaps be more useful to give the story of a single vessel, the brig *Fourth of July*. The ship was built on the Eastern Shore of Maryland in the shipyard of Mr. Hathaway, in 1816. Captain Thomas Taylor, previously mentioned as the initiator of privateering under the Buenos Aires flag from Baltimore, superintended her construction and equipment. The brig was the first venture of the "American Concern." Taylor had already despatched the *Romp* and the *Orb* and he himself planned to command the *Fourth of July*. A crew was contracted for with Robert Ling, who, with other boarding house masters and crimps such as Peter Stevens and Murray, shipped twenty hands on board the vessel at Baltimore on December, 1816. With these few men and under the nominal command of Tobias Watkins the *Fourth of July* dropped down the Patapsco to the Chesapeake. Off Annapolis 31 additional hands were brought aboard from a small schooner and the ship's armament of twelve 18-pounders and one long 32-lb. swivel gun was mounted. The brig then proceeded to Hampton Roads where additional seamen were taken on from Norfolk, making a total varying according to accounts from 90 to 140.

At this point the pretense of being a peaceful merchantman was definitely abandoned. Captain Taylor who had been on board from the beginning of the voyage and who had created a stir among the crew by offering \$30,000 to the man or men who would decoy the Spanish consul at Baltimore aboard the vessel, now took command. Watkins, the nominal master, served as second officer, the chief mate being one Thomas Bass. The vessel adopted the *nom de guerre* of *El Patriota* and hoisted the Buenos Aires ensign of white and sky-blue stripes.¹¹¹

The cruise began off the Delaware, but as news came that no Spanish ships were then in Philadelphia the privateer sailed for the West Indies. Here Taylor fell in with a Mexican privateer with which he cruised, taking several small prizes. On one occasion off the Cuban coast they stopped an American brig, the *Gazelle* of Phila-

¹¹¹ On the *Fourth of July* see various documents in U. S. *vs.* *Fourth of July*, A. R. B.; Vasques *vs.* U. S., T. Stoughton *vs.* T. Taylor, A. R. N. Y. There is no reason to believe that Tobias Watkins referred to above was the Baltimorean of the same name who later held federal office.

delphia, in which they suspected there was Spanish property. The Frenchman in command of the Mexican vessel tortured one of the passengers and elicited a confession that part of the *Gazelle's* cargo was Spanish. The owner was forced to pay a ransom of \$15,000, which was brought from shore by a small boat, before the *Gazelle* was allowed to continue her voyage. Subsequently Taylor and the Frenchman fell out over the division of the spoils and parted company.¹¹²

The *Patriota*, now cruising alone, took several prizes, including a Spanish brig worth \$30,000. The plunder from the smaller ships was sent partly to Baltimore and partly to the Venezuelan port of Juan Griego, where the privateer followed. While there Taylor secured from Admiral Brion a Venezuelan commission which regularized(?) the condemnation of the small prizes he had already sent into the port. The cruise as a whole was not very lucrative and his crew was in a mutinous frame of mind. Taylor decided, therefore, to return to his base to refit before proceeding further. Returning to the Delaware he exchanged his crew for a new one and took on provisions off Norfolk, but did not enter any American port.¹¹³

The next cruise to Buenos Aires was uneventful. The privateer made no prizes. Taylor had gained a reputation as a hard master and he found difficulty in preventing his crew from melting away while in the Argentine city. Finally, after it had been announced that the next cruise was to be a short one and that there would be a different commander, enough men were rounded up to set out again. The new captain was John O. Chase, whose luck was to prove superior to that of Taylor. Under the new name *Enemy of Tyrants* the privateer set out from Buenos Aires in March, 1818.¹¹⁴

Off the port of Montevideo the *Enemy of Tyrants* was fired on by a Portuguese warship. Whether prompted by this, or more probably because he had a greater expectancy of Portuguese than of Spanish prizes during the long voyage up the coast of Brazil, Chase mustered the crew and informed them that the ship was once more to change its name and would hereafter be known as the *Fortuna*, as the vessel was styled in the commission he had obtained from the government of Artigas.¹¹⁵

¹¹² U. S. *vs.* *Fourth of July*, Deps. of S. Morling and H. Allen, A. R. B.

¹¹³ *Stoughton vs. Taylor*, Affidavit of Thornton, Aug. 26, 1818, A. R. N. Y.

¹¹⁴ *Vasques vs. 80 Bales Cotton*, Dep. of Murray, Oct. 20, 1818, A. R. N. Y.

¹¹⁵ The third cruise of this vessel is described in the two depositions of Murray cited above, note 112, and in *Vasques vs. Cargo of the Rainha dos Mares*, Dep. of John Moffat, Mar. 2, 1819, and *Vasques vs. Cargo of the Don João Sexto*, Dep. of John Henry, Oct. 19, 1818, A. R. N. Y.

Under these auspices Chase had a successful cruise, overhauling and plundering over twenty Portuguese merchantmen. Most of them were merely plundered of specie and the more valuable objects on board, but a few of the richest ships were manned by prize crews and ordered to the West Indies: the *Don João Sexto*, the *Monte Alegre*, the *Rainha dos Angeis*, and the *Vasco de Gama*. Chase also took some alleged Spanish property on a French ship.¹¹⁶

The *Fortuna* finally made the Chesapeake in the summer of 1818 and Chase boarded a passing pilot boat for Baltimore with the more than \$100,000 in cash which he had amassed, which he proceeded on arrival to deposit in two of the principal Baltimore banks, the Marine Bank and the Union Bank.¹¹⁷ The *Fortuna*, meanwhile, was ordered to cruise within the capes and to seek fresh provisions. A few days later Chase rejoined her and superintended the transshipment of the remaining cargo to a schooner named the *Cuba* owned by the "American Concern" on which he proceeded to St. Thomas for the purpose of disposing of it there to best advantage. The now empty privateer was put under the command of John Clark, the mate, and ordered to Baltimore to refit. No sooner had it arrived in port than it was involved in lengthy litigation and no longer played any active part in privateering. In its short period of activity this vessel made three cruises under four captains, Watkins, Taylor, Chase and Clark, and used three different flags, Buenos Ayrean, Venezuelan and Uruguayan. As for the prizes, two of them disobeyed orders and came to the United States. The *Monte Alegre* was captured by revenue officers attempting to unload her valuable cargo. The *Don João Sexto* came to Beaufort, North Carolina, where it managed to transfer its cargo to various coasting schooners which took it to New York and other ports, in each case meeting with attachment by the courts.

Thus was privateering carried on from the Baltimore, during the years 1816 to 1821. By the latter date it had practically come to an end. The paralysis of Spanish maritime commerce, the virtual end of fighting and the certainty of a patriot victory in the Spanish American War of Independence, and the stricter neutrality and anti-piracy laws of the United States, tended to discourage this activity. The Buenos Aires government, under pressure from the United States, gave up the issuance of privateering licences. The Artigas regime in Uruguay was overthrown by the Portuguese, and privateering was

¹¹⁶ See *Vasques vs. Monte Alegre, Rainha dos Angeis, Vasco de Gama and Don João Sexto*, A. R. B.

¹¹⁷ *Vasques vs. Bullion deposited in Marine and Union Banks Libel*, Sept. 12, 1818, *Claim of Chase*, Sept. 15, A. R. B.

only carried on by a few Colombian vessel and by Chilean ships in the Pacific, but with these the port of Baltimore had little or nothing to do.¹¹⁸

Although the activities described here were not long continued and did not compare in importance with more regular branches of Baltimore maritime business, they are significant as an example of the initiative and daring, coupled with disregard for the niceties of law, with which a part of the community met the pressure of these critical years. In large measure privateering under the "patriot" flags made possible a gradual demobilization of the swarm of privateers which made Baltimore famous in the War of 1812.

Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

¹¹⁸ A few ships were active even later. The *General Santander*, a Colombian privateer out of Baltimore was involved in litigation in 1823. After 1824, too, there was a revival of this activity, this time on an even less respectable basis under color of letters of marque issued by the Buenos Aires government during its war with Brazil, 1824-8. Baltimore's part in this business is another story.

THE ROSE CROFT IN OLD ST. MARY'S

By HENRY CHANDLEE FORMAN

Upon the threshold of the Rose Croft plantation one enters a garden where fact and fancy have long met and intermingled. One reason for this curious *mélange* is the isolation of the place, and another is the gap in the historic records. For the very seclusion of the Rose Croft and its bowers has caused the estate to become a thing apart in this hedgeless world, and therefore a haven of romance. The *croft*, as the Anglo-Saxons once called a farm, is situated in the far-away city of St. Mary's, the oldest settlement of Maryland, and at the furthest extremity of pine-bordered Mattapany Street, the first highway of this Province. It lies sequestered upon a headland carrying the bygone name of St. Inigoes Neck, and even the town, of which it is a part, seems remote.

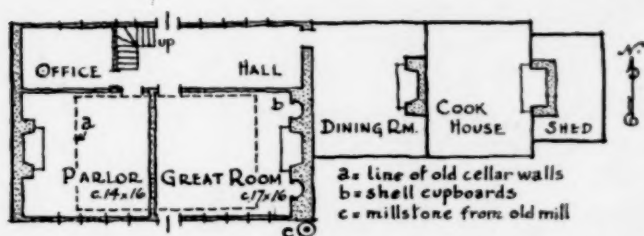
Fancy steps in where truth cannot find a way. So it was that the writer John Pendleton Kennedy fell in love with the Rose Croft and St. Mary's a little over one hundred years ago, and told of the beautiful Blanche Warden who lived with her father in the Rose Croft mansion.¹ Among the trellised gardens there, she developed a strong affection for the dashing secretary of Lord Baltimore, who on his part returned this deep devotion. It was a pretty romance, but historically there is no record of a Blanche Warden having lived there. But no matter—Kennedy was merely expressing the spirit of the plantation, and besides, who can deny that a lass like Blanche dwelt there some time during the three hundred and one years of the history of the Rose Croft?

The value of Kennedy's description for the purposes of this article is primarily archaeological, for he bequeathed suggestions as to the appearance of the Rose Croft dwelling of the eighteenth century. It appears that there have been two houses on this site before the present modern structure. The first house was very probably built in the seventeenth century, but was not known as the Rose Croft, since the name was a local designation of later date.² This building was erected on that Town Land of the great Chapel Freehold known as St. Inigoes Neck and granted in 1639 to Mr. Ferdinand Poulton.³

¹ *Rob of the Bowl* (1838), by J. P. Kennedy.

² *Ibid.*, 88: "This homestead had obtained the local designation of the Rose Croft."

³ St. Inigoes Neck, part of the Chapel Freehold, comprised one hundred and twenty acres. Annapolis, Liber AB&H, folio 66; Liber 1, folio 117; Rent Rolls. Note that in early times the Jesuit priests were referred to in the records as "Mr."



c. 1940 H. Chandlee Forman

THE ROSE CROFT MANSION-HOUSE

Top: A reconstruction drawing by the writer of the house (river front) and floor plan of the eighteenth century.

Bottom: A copy made by the writer of a photograph of the house taken after the alterations of the 1860's, by courtesy of the owners, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Robinson.

The other portions of this Chapel Freehold comprised St. Mary's Hill, where Poulton had a house, and the Chapel Lot, where "St. Maries Chapell," the first English Roman Catholic church in this country, was built in the form of a Latin cross.

After the accidental shooting of the Jesuit Poulton, the Chapel Freehold passed to Mr. Thomas Copley, the priest whose grandfather fled to France to become knighted by a French king. Then, in 1641, Cuthbert Fenwick, Cornwaleys' attorney, came into ownership of the tract, and it probably was during the period which followed that the first house was built with the small cellar foundation, existing, like a vault, under the present structure at the Rose Croft. Indeed, it is difficult to see how the early settlers could have overlooked the placing of a building on such an important and commanding town site as that of the Rose Croft, where the two principal waterways, St. Mary's River and St. Inigoes Creek, join together.

The cellar brickwork of the first house is English statute brick laid up in the English bond, characteristic of buildings of the seventeenth century in this region. The two rooms of this basement are very small, one being nine and a half feet long, and both only fifteen feet wide. Evidently the house itself must have been one of the smallest in the Colony, and comparable to the first St. Peter's Key dwelling in St. Mary's City. Even the two rooms of little Resurrection Manor were three feet wider than those of this early cottage on the Rose Croft.

The second house, of which we present two illustrations,⁴ was erected to include the basement of the first. Its date of building may have been about 1706, although from the standpoint of architectural criteria the date of 1724 when Mary Van Sweringen held the premises is just as acceptable. At one time or another the Van Sweringens seem to have owned nearly every tract along the town bank of St. Inigoes Creek. The father of the family went by the name of "Monsieur" Garrett Van Sweringen, the former Sheriff

⁴ The drawing of the second house at Rose Croft was based by the writer on 1) a study of the foundation of the first house; 2) a photograph of the second house after the upper storey had been raised; 3) the description in *Rob in the Bowl*; 4) a description of the floor plan, handed down from John Wales Kennedy, who occupied the second house; 5) a description of the second house and a plan given by Mrs. J. Spence Howard, who often visited the house before it burned. The approximate date "about 1706" was given by the owners of the Rose Croft, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Robinson, who kindly gave permission to take measurements of the cellar. The dates of the alteration and burning of the house are based on Thomas, J. W., *Chronicles of Colonial Maryland* (1900), p. 53, and (1913), p. 47. A picture of the slave-quarters, still extant, is given in Kaessmann, B., *My Maryland*. The brick chapel was built by one of the orders of the Catholic Church. Porke Hall near St. Mary's City was much like the Rose Croft house. See the writer's *Jamestown and St. Mary's*, p. 316.

of the Dutch Colony on Delaware, who had, it may be recalled, publicly broken his sword against his knees after the capture of his settlement by the English. In St. Mary's City he owned (1672) the first State House in the Province, and when it burned, he had means sufficient to rebuild it with brick.⁵ Be that as it may, Mary Van Sweringen had a charming timber-framed house at the Rose Croft. The gable-ends were made of brick, and the roof was gambrel. Following the fashion of the eighteenth century, the mansion was too rooms deep. But the hallway, instead of running through from front to back as is customary, extended along the north side of the house. Behind the hall stairway was the little office. Facing the box garden and river were the parlor and "greate" room. The shell-carved cupboards in the "greate" room were much like those of "Sotterly," and the elaborate wainscot was painted blue. Although he made no note of these shell cupboards, Kennedy did mention the profusion of chiselled woodwork. On the east side of the house lay a wing containing dining room, "cook house" and shed. On the top of the roof was a small balcony or platform constructed as an observatory, from which vessels approaching the port of St. Mary's might be descried through the telescope.

About the Rose Croft mansion clustered a group of single storeyed out-houses, such as the brick chapel, the smoke house and the log slave-quarters. Kennedy recorded that one of these numerous out-buildings was appropriated at one time by the "Collector" for his business office, and could still be seen, a deserted ruin with decaying book-shelves. The "Collector" was evidently a reference to a revenue officer, who as a matter of history resided at the Rose Croft in 1776, and whose name was Daniel Wolstenholme. And with the entrance of this Collector upon the scene we reach the heart of our story.

When Wolstenholme came to the Rose Croft, he already had performed good services for Maryland. From 1754 to 1757 he was Agent in the Supply Bill for his Majesty's Service, and helped to support the ranging parties upon the western frontier of Maryland. In the records there is an item of eighty blankets which he supplied the rangers. As an Annapolis merchant he outfitted sloops to carry provisions to military forces in South Carolina. He also served as Clerk in Chancery, and signed in 1765 the "Resolutions" to repeal the Stamp Act.⁶

The outbreak of the American Revolutionary War saw him per-

⁵ Popularly known as the "Smith's Town House." Liber 20, folio 182.

⁶ *Maryland Archives*, XII, 100; XXXI, 203; LII, 488; Chancery Papers, 5783; *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XXVII, 88, 239.

forming the duties of Collector of His Majesty's Customs in the North Potomac District. In this capacity he no doubt used the captain's walk on the roof of the Rose Croft to spy approaching vessels for interception. Nevertheless, his task must not have been easy at this time, for he was a revenue officer loyal to the King and to royal Governor Eden of Maryland. On the excuse of ill health Wolstenholme succeeded in obtaining a passport with which to embark for England. On July 20, 1776, Eden wrote him at the Rose Croft that the Governor's ship was at his service for the journey to England. The St. Mary's Committee at Leonardtown unanimously approved a resolution that Wolstenholme be allowed to depart for Great Britain. Everything pointed to a successful embarkation.

Meanwhile various letters about the Collector were being sent back and forth. Major Thomas Price wrote the Council of Safety that he thought it advisable not to suffer the Collector to leave the Province, but Colonel Richard Barnes wrote that he thought Wolstenholme should be permitted to leave, especially since this gentleman was a man of honor and for several years had been anxious to go to England. "Upon demanding of him that he would say nothing to the prejudice of the Province," wrote Barnes, "he answered that he defied his worst enemy to say that he had ever done or said any thing inimical or that had a tendency that way, but that he would not be bound to any thing, but that the same principle which had ever been the rule of his actions, would govern his future conduct."

While waiting at the Rose Croft to depart, Wolstenholme had plenty of worries. The American troops and officers were stationed in his house, and he was virtually a prisoner. Moreover, on July 17, 1776, a British warship covered the Rose Croft mansion with her guns. Wolstenholme immediately complained to the Americans that his house and family had been in danger, because the British captain had not known who was the proprietor of the plantation.

In an angry tone Wolstenholme wrote Colonel Barnes: "I am far from disputing the General's authority [General John Dent of the Maryland forces] to receive or not to receive the flag [of truce], but I do deny that the military power hath any right to control that of the civil. If it has, the people of this province are as complete slaves as any in Turkey."

Unfortunately for Wolstenholme, when the British did send a ship's boat with a flag of truce to pick him up, the Americans prevented his leaving. As luck would have it, the ship's boat belonged not to Governor Eden's vessel, but to that of one Captain Montague, an officer who had already broken a truce off Annapolis, and there-

fore was *persona non grata*. The Council of Safety then ordered that no one could leave the Province. Times were changed, it said, since the granting of Wolstenholme's passport, and British men-of-war were openly invading the Province. The Collector thereupon sent word to Eden that he had been twice stopped from embarking by the Commanding officer at St. George's Fort, and that "no sinister events whatsoever shall ever shake those principles of honour becoming an officer in his Majesty's service."⁷

After these stirring weeks at the Rose Croft plantation, the customary quiet must have surged softly backward over the gardens and house. At the close of the eighteenth century the boxwood and the rose vines were no doubt well on the way to maturity. Into this tranquil scene stepped George Campbell and his wife Ann Biscoe. But a tragic spirit came to hover over the gardens, for these new owners were cut off from life in the bloom of their youth. The gravestones in the field at the Rose Croft state that George Campbell departed this life at the age of thirty-two on May 11, 1806, and that his wife Ann did likewise at the age of thirty on March 21, 1807. Their son, named for the King's Collector, was Daniel Wolstenholme Campbell.⁸

George Campbell appears to have been a lively young man. In 1799, at the age of twenty-five, he was involved in a romantic episode⁹ in St. Mary's City, and this event is fact, not fiction. On August 5 of that year, John Mackall, Jr., laid before the vestry of William and Mary Parish "a complaint against James Biscoe, George W. Campbell, Alexander McWilliams and Joseph Thomas for breaking & entering a vault in St Mary's Church Yard & exposing to publick view the corps taken therefrom on the 27th day of July last. The Vestry on taking the same under consideration are unanimously of the opinion that the act was illegal, indecent and immoral, & that the perpetration thereof must mean the censure of this body."

⁷ *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XII, 87, 97, 99-103, 115, 139, 149.

⁸ The will of Ann Campbell at Leonardtown, Liber JJ #3, folio 146, mentions brother James Biscoe, son Daniel Wolstenholme Campbell, sister Judith Attaway Aderton and niece Eliza Ann Aderton. Ridgely, H. W., in *Historic Gravestones of Maryland and the District of Columbia*, states that there were two unmarked graves of Campbell children at the Rose Croft, and in *The Old Brick Churches of Maryland* that Daniel Wolstenholme Campbell lived in the spacious halls of the Rose Croft. In 1822, Daniel was elected a warden of William and Mary Parish.

⁹ The graveyard prank is given in the Vestry Proceedings of this parish, page 4, and the letter of McWilliams in Thomas, *op. cit.* Different versions of the story are given in Stanley's *Pilate and Herod* (1853), 16, where the men were under the influence of liquor and the corpse was that of Lady Ann Calvert; in Ridgely's *Old Brick Churches*, 46, where the dignitary and his wife crumbled to dust; and in Sioussat's article in the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XVII, 175, where a second entry into the vault by "young bloods at Rose Croft" is mentioned. This last was no doubt the 1799 entry.

Further details of this prank are given in a letter to his mother by McWilliams, one of the perpetrators. He wrote that after four hours of difficult work a leaden coffin, marked with the letters AL, was uncovered and found to contain the mummy of a lady who had turned as black as the blackest negro. The monogram, he thought, belonged to the wife of Sir Lionel Copley, first royal governor of Maryland.

It was in the decade of the 1860's that the main part of the Rose Croft house was altered by the addition of a full second story and attic. As may be seen in the accompanying photograph, porches with Victorian jig-saw brackets and a central gable with oculus were embodied in the revised structure. With these changes the Rose Croft declined into the vale of years, and during the ownership of an Englishman, Alexander Kennedy, finally met about 1900 that fate meted out to so much of our early architecture—destruction by fire.

Although the gambrel-roofed house crowned by the captain's eyrie has disappeared, much of the original gardens still remains. The odor of boxwood permeates the air, and, beating against the headland, the plashing tide makes faint murmurs in the bowers. The low, flower-spangled hedges of thorn, the clumps of rose trees, the rustic seats along the walks, the parterres and latticed sheds and vine-clad gateways are not all there now, but enough survives to make interesting a visit to this Rose Croft where history and romance meet.

BALTIMORE, A PIONEER IN ORGANIZED BASEBALL

By JOHN H. LANCASTER

Four years after General Lee surrendered at Appomattox, Baltimore, one of the nation's great trading centers, was in the throes of uneven recovery from the effects of the War. The Monumental City, made famous by its clipper ships and early railroads, had been, perhaps, the most hard-hit metropolis in the United States, but she was slowly shaking off the effects and was turning her face to the future. The year 1869 witnessed the arrival in the harbor here of the S. S. Baltimore, pioneer vessel of the North German Lloyd to ply between this city and Bremen. It was the year that George Peabody, famed merchant, died after founding and endowing an institute to bear his name. And it was the year in which the first important landmark in the development of organized, or professional, baseball in Baltimore occurred.

Baseball was then a very different game in its details from the sport as it is now known. It had been evolved from the English contest of cricket. Abner Doubleday was credited with the foundation of the sport in this country 101 years ago, but Alexander Cartwright drew up the first baseball square, or diamond, in 1845, and the New York Knickerbockers were the first group to form a nine-man team and play according to the rules as written by Cartwright.

At the conclusion of the Civil War, there were at least ninety-one amateur baseball clubs, spread along the Atlantic Coast. Twenty of these organizations were in Maryland. But these teams were composed of non-professional players, who lacked organization, such as Baltimore's Pastimes, who used to cavort about on the Madison avenue grounds, near North avenue. In 1869, the first professional nine was formed in Cincinnati. Known as the Red Stockings and managed by Harry Wright, this remarkable team, which never lost a game in sixty-nine, started a tour of the country from the Mississippi to the Atlantic and from the Gulf to the Great Lakes. Their noteworthy tour hurried the growth of professional baseball in the country, a growth in which Baltimore has played an outstanding role.

The Red Stockings stopped off in Baltimore on June 24, 1869, to meet the "Marylands," champions of the South. Playing on the Madison avenue grounds, the visitors defeated the locals, 47 to 7, in what *The Sun* reporter of that time described as an "exciting

game of baseball." The Marylands' team consisted of Hooper, Wilson, Cook, Goldsmith, Whittington, Kearl, Mincher, Armstrong and Lennon.

Since this important starting point, Baltimore has had a glorious tradition in the national game. It has held memberships in four major leagues—the old American Association of the eighties; the National League of the nineties; the American League in its infancy in 1901 and 1902, and the ill-fated Federal League, in 1914 and 1915. Two of the greatest teams ever assembled have been Baltimore teams. The old Orioles of Ned Hanlon won three consecutive pennants and twice placed second between 1894 and 1898. That team revolutionized baseball by introducing the scientific, or "inside," brand of play. From 1919 to 1925, Jack Dunn's International League Orioles brought seven straight pennant winners to the city. It was the outstanding minor league team in the game's history. Three of the men who got their start in Baltimore are now included among the twenty in baseball's Hall of Fame. They are John McGraw, third baseman on the National League Orioles and ten-times pennant winner as manager of the New York Giants; Willie Keeler, famous place-hitter at the turn of the century, who originated the saying "Hit 'em where they ain't," and "Babe" Ruth, whose phenomenal home-run slugging brought on the modern game.

FIRST PROFESSIONAL TEAMS

It was in 1871, the year when Ford's Theater was founded, and when Baltimore's population was 267,354, that the city began to lay the groundwork for its expansion and recovery. It was in the same year that the first organized league, known as the National Association of Professional Baseball Players, was founded. Playing out a schedule of about fifty games, this rather haphazard circuit was dominated in the main by the Boston Red Stockings and included the Philadelphia Athletics, the Chicago White Stockings, the Brooklyn Eckfords, the Forest Citys of Cleveland, the Washington Olympics, and the New York Mutuals.

Baltimore was not represented in the first year, but placed a team, called the Lord Baltimores, on the diamond in 1872. The locals fared pretty well for two years, ending third with 34 games won, 19 lost in 1872, and third again in 1873 with a record of 33 victories, 22 defeats. The line-up consisted of such players as Matthews and Brainard, pitchers; Graves, catcher; E. Mills, first base; Pike, second base; Radcliffe, shortstop; Higham, third base; Thomas Yorke, the star left fielder; G. Hall, center field; Fisher, right field. Others to

play at various times were W. White, McVey, Force, Craver, Warren, Dean, Gould, Bulaski, Snyder, Gerhardt, Manning and Ryan.

A hard-bitten lot of players, most of them wore moustaches. In 1874, the Lord Baltimores won nine straight and then began to lose game after game. Facetiously, the club was referred to as "The Mosquitoes." Later it was discovered that some of the men had been paid to throw the games, and the committee running the affairs of the league threw out the club's record. The final ranking of this team was last in an eight-club circuit. They won nine and lost 38. The revelation temporarily put baseball in Baltimore in a bad light and it was not until 1882 that organized baseball was able to return to the city, and then it came to stay. The National League, meanwhile, had been running seven years. The old American Association was organized to rival the National, giving the country two strong major leagues.

Harry Vonderhorst, Baltimore brewer, established a team in the six-club association as a means of selling beer to patrons in Union Park, at Huntingdon avenue (now Twenty-fifth street) near Greenmount avenue. The old double-decker wooden stands seated about 4,000 persons, had a large playing field and bleachers behind third base. All the last-place 1882 team could do in its abbreviated season was to win nineteen games from its rivals—the St. Louis Browns, Pittsburgh Alleghenys, Cincinnati, Louisville and Philadelphia.

Billie Barnie, famous old National League catcher with Brooklyn, brought his Atlantics to Baltimore in 1883, when the league was increased in membership to eight clubs. The New York Metropolitans and Columbus were added. With Barnie as manager, the team, known for the first time as the "Orioles," ended last with a record of 28 victories and 68 defeats, but, surprisingly, the Orioles made about \$30,000 for Owner Vonderhorst. The line-up that year consisted of Bob Emslie and Neagle, pitchers; Barnie, catcher; Stearns, first base; O'Brien, second base; Say, shortstop; McCormick, third base; Clinton, the team's best hitter, left field; Eggler, center field, and Rowe, right field. Adding three new infielders, Manning, Maccular and Sommer; two outfielders, Casey and Burns; a catcher, Traffley, and a pitcher, Henderson, Barnie's Orioles played better baseball in 1884 and ended sixth in a twelve-club league. The team won 63 and lost 44, ending only 11½ games behind the flag-winners, the Mets.

For the next two years the Orioles were again the association's doormat. The St. Louis Browns, only team now in the American League which has failed to win a pennant once, began its four-year

domination of the old association. But Barnie, looking to 1887, obtained Mat Kilroy, one of the greatest pitchers of the decade.

In that year baseball's rules were changed so that it required four strikes to put a batter out, and five balls to send the batter to first base. For a walk, or base on balls, the batter was credited with a hit. At the end of the season the rules were changed back to the present system of crediting the batter with a strike-out on three strikes, and a walk on four balls (and no time at bat in the batting averages). Despite these rule changes, Mat Kilroy overcame their ill-effects on the pitcher and compiled an amazing record in 1887. He pitched 69 complete games, only three short of the all-time mark of Charles ("Old Hoss") Radbourne. Kilroy won 46, lost 21 and tied two, making him far-and-away the best pitcher in the association's ten-year span. Baltimore's other hurler, Smith, won 26, lost 27 and tied three.

That was the day of "iron-men" pitchers, when a club only had two or three moundsmen. On this, the most notable of Barnie's teams (it ended third with a record of 77 successes, 58 defeats), were the following performers: Tommy Tucker, 1b., who led the association's batters two years later with a .373 average; Greenwood, 2b.; T. P. Burns, ss., who hit .401 in 1887; Shindle and Davis, 3b.; Joe Owens and Sommer, 1f.; "Mike" Griffin, a .368 batter, cf.; "Blondy" Purcell, rf.; Sam Trott and Fulmer, catchers, and Bob Emslie, the third pitcher.

The great Mat lost some of his effectiveness next year, and with his slump went the Oriole team, dropping to fifth spot with a record of 57 won, 81 lost. Again in 1889 the Orioles won 70, lost 64, to wind up in fifth place. For the major portion of the 1890 campaign, the local nine participated in a new minor league, the Atlantic Association. The Orioles had left the American organization because of difficulties with the St. Louis club, which had dominated the circuit. The minor league consisted of New Haven, eventual pennant winner, Newark, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Wilmington, Washington and Hartford.

By August 27, the Orioles were way out in front with 77 victories, 23 defeats. The line-up included Lester German and Tim O'Rourke, pitchers; Townsend, catcher; Tate, 1b.; Power, 2b.; Ray, ss.; Hill, 3b.; Sommer, 1f.; Long, cf.; McGucken, rf. But a vacancy occurred in the American Association, when the last-place Brooklyn club withdrew, and Baltimore returned to finish out the schedule. When the final Atlantic Association figures were compiled New Haven was awarded the flag on a record of 81 victories, 35 setbacks, or .072

percentage points lower than Baltimore's record—so this was the Orioles' first unofficial pennant.

In the last year of the American Association, 1891, Baltimore ended third under Billie Barnie's leadership, the team winning 71 and losing 64 games. Three of the finest players of that era had joined the Orioles by this time. A 120-pound, snub-nosed youngster, John McGraw, born eighteen years before in Truxton, N. Y., was playing right field in his first year of professional baseball. George Van Haltren, the team's leading hitter with a .317 average, later compiled a good record of batting over .300 for twelve years of major league competition. "Sadie" McMahon, one of the greatest of the old-time pitchers, was ranked seventh in the association in effectiveness that year.

Thus the old association passed into history, but it had left its mark on baseball. Many innovations that aided in the bringing on of the modern game had been instituted. The first double-header (two games being played in one day) in the history of the game had been played at Baltimore between the Orioles and Indianapolis on October 4, 1884.

Turnstiles were introduced; the rule, stating that a runner would be declared out when hit by a batted ball, was adopted; the pitching distance was lengthened from 45 to 50 feet, and in 1893 to the present distance of 60 feet, 6 inches. Regularly salaried umpires for one league were adopted by the association. The percentage system to determine the standing of the teams was instituted. Color regulations for stockings of the various teams were begun. Baseball gloves, introduced for catchers in 1875, were used more extensively. And the reserve clause, permitting clubs to hold onto certain players from one season to the next, was put into effect.

Also in 1884, the Union Association was formed and lasted only for that year. This league was organized with the intention of providing players with an opportunity to run their own affairs and Baltimore placed a team in the six-club circuit. It ended in third place with a record of 56 triumphs, 48 defeats. Its line-up included Levis, Phelan, Say, Robinson, Seery, O'Brien, J. Sweeney, Stanley, Fuselbach and W. J. Sweeney. But the league went under, proving what is now an axiom, that ball players are unable to run their own affairs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS

While baseball was getting its foothold during the eighties, important changes were taking place in Baltimore. The cultural dreams

of some of the city's wealthy merchants had become realized in the founding of the Johns Hopkins University, Hospital and Medical school; the Peabody Institute for music and art; the Walters Art Gallery and the Enoch Pratt Library. The city's limits had been extended, rapid transit had been introduced and railroad transportation improved, the harbor had been deepened, and political reformation was in the air.

The National League decided to increase its membership from eight to twelve clubs in 1892, picking up many American Association players and several of the teams. The clubs included Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Louisville, Cincinnati and Baltimore. For this one season, the schedule was divided into two championship races.

Billie Barnie left Owner Vonderhorst shortly after the season opened to become manager of the Louisville club, and Vonderhorst appointed George Van Haltren pilot for the first Baltimore nine in the oldest major circuit. Soon it was apparent that George was getting nowhere in particular—his team was a poor last—and by midseason Edward ("Foxy Ned") Hanlon was obtained from Pittsburgh as the field manager.

The man who was to bring to Baltimore its golden age in baseball was well qualified for his task. One of the shrewdest minds ever to be associated with the game, Hanlon was born in Montville, Conn., in 1857. He rose to the majors by the early eighties as an outfielder for the Detroit Tigers. He was field captain of their 1887 pennant-winning club but moved on to Pittsburgh that fall. Ned went on the globe-circling baseball tour with Albert G. Spaulding in the winter of 1888-89.

He found upon arrival in the Monumental City a team floundering in last place, but was keen enough to see that the club had possibilities. The team then lined up with: Stovey, 1b; McGraw, 2b; Cross, ss; Shindle, 3b; Van Haltren, the leading hitter with a .342 average, 1f; Daly and Ward, fielders; Wilbert Robinson, fat, jolly, hard-hitting catcher of 28 years; "Sadie" McMahon, "Voiceless Tim" O'Rourke, George Cobb and Schmidt, pitchers. Cobb lost 39 games in that first season—somewhat of a record.

Hanlon determined upon several immediate changes. Adding O'Rourke to the deal that sent Barnie to Louisville, Ned was able to procure Hugh Ambrose Jennings, one of the finest shortstops ever to play. Hanlon swapped Van Haltren to Pittsburgh for Joe Kelley, still alive and living in Baltimore, and \$2,000 to boot. Joe, later called "the kingpin of the Orioles," was considered the best all-

around natural ball player on the team. He could hit, field, throw and run with the best of them.

This team was slowly beginning to find itself and improved its standing in the 1892 race in the second half by closing in tenth spot. In the 1893 campaign, the Orioles won 60, lost 70 to close in eighth place in the twelve-club circuit. Hanlon had made some other changes in the meantime.

One of his oldest friends, Danny Long, had advised him to procure several of the stars of the California League, so Ned signed up Billy Clarke, a catcher; Henry Reitz, 2b; Treadway, outfielder, and McNabb. He also purchased from St. Louis Steve Brodie, a native of Warrenton, Va., something of a clown who turned out to be one of the finest of the old-time outfielders.

Ned had one more important deal to make before the 1894 season opened. He sent Shindle and Treadway to Brooklyn for two brilliant players, Dan Brouthers and Willie Keeler. Brouthers was an aging first-baseman, who could pound the ball with terrific force, having led the National League in batting on four different occasions—Keeler was then only 22 years old, 5 feet 6 inches in height and weighed 140 pounds. But Ned Hanlon saw that the little fellow was ready to embark on a great career. Thus "Foxy Ned" completed a shrewd job of team construction.

He was now owner of the Orioles, too, having purchased the controlling stock from Vonderhorst in 1893. So it was Hanlon's team, and his alone, that went south in the spring of '94 to start training for the pennant-race. It was at this camp that "Foxy Ned" and his players worked out some of the most revolutionary steps of the era, as far as baseball was concerned. The Orioles devised the hit and run play; bunts; sacrifice hits; base-stealing and place hitting. These innovations, later known as "inside baseball," revolutionized the game. Where it had previously been stereotyped, even "round-house," baseball now became scientific and colorful. Daring and dash, the taking of all sorts of chances on the diamond to win the game, replaced the old set plays of the eighties.

This club has been rated by baseball experts, old and young, among the greatest of all time. It ranks with the famous Chicago Cubs of Frank Chance (1906-10); McGraw's Giants from 1911 to '13 and later from 1921 to '24; the three great New York Yankee teams of Miller Huggins and Joe McCarthy (1921-23, 1926-28 and 1936 to the present day); Connie Mack's old Philadelphia Athletics (1910-14) and modern nine (1929-31) and the old Detroit Tigers of Hughie Jennings (1907-09).

But of all those outstanding teams two played the most important rôles in the development of the national game. The Orioles from 1894 to 1898 inaugurated the scientific brand of play, where one-base hits and stolen bases were a premium. Huggins' Yankees of the late twenties changed the emphasis to its present form of out-right slugging, seeking home runs, to produce the victory. Ned Hanlon deserves the credit for the first change, Babe Ruth for the second. Both are Baltimoreans.

Following is the record of the Orioles in the Golden Age of Baltimore baseball:

1894—first pennant: won 89, lost 39, percentage .695.

(lost Temple Cup series to New York)

1895—second pennant: won 87, lost 43, percentage .669.

(lost Temple Cup series to Cleveland)

1896—third pennant: won 90, lost 39, percentage .698.

(won Temple Cup series from Cleveland)

1897—placed second: won 90, lost 40.

(won Temple Cup series from Boston, the pennant winners)

(Series, forerunner of World Series, then abandoned)

1898—placed second: won 96, lost 53.

1899—placed fourth: won 86, lost 59.

The batting and pitching averages of the Orioles from 1894 to 1897 follow:

Player	Position	1894	1895	1896	1897
Dan Brouthers,	1b.....	.344	(a) .289	...	...
George Carey,	1b.....	...	.271	...	...
Jack Doyle,	1b.....	...	...	.345	.356
Henry Reitz,	2b.....	.306	.281	.283	.289
Bill Gleason,	2b.....	...	.323	...	...
Hugh Jennings,	ss.....	.332	.386	.397	.353
John McGraw,	3b.....	.340	.374	.356	.326
Joe Kelley,	lf.....	.391	.370	.370	.389
Steve Brodie,	cf.....	.369	.365	.365	(b)
Willie Keeler,	rf.....	.367	.394	.392	(*) .432
Jake Stenzel,	cf.....	...	...	...	.351
Wilbert Robinson,	c.....	.348	.264	.354	.313
Bill Clarke,	c.....	.270	.297	.290	.274
Frank Bowerman,	c.....	...	...	...	.323
F. Bonner,	util.....	.301	...	...	...
Quinn,	util.....	...	...	.249	.264
James B. Donnelly,	util.....	...	...	.330	...

(a) Traded to Louisville.

(b) Traded to Pittsburgh.

(*) Led league batters.

Pitchers	1894	1895	1896	1897
	W. L.	W. L.	W. L.	W. L.
John J. ("Sadie") McMahon..	25—8	10—4	11—9	.....
W. V. Hawke.....	16—9	.....	.....	.....
Bill Gleason.....	15—6	3—1	.....	.....
Charles Esper.....	9—2	10—12	13—5	.....
George Hemming.....	5—0	18—15	15—6	.....
Bill Hoffer.....	.....	29—8	28—6	22—11
Joe Corbett.....	.....	.....	3—0	24—8
Art Clarkson.....	.....	13—4	.....	.....
Jerry Nops.....	.....	.....	.....	19—5
A. Pond.....	.....	.....	16—7	19—8
Tim Mullane.....	7—6	.....	.....	.....
Inks.....	8—5	.....	.....	.....
Amole.....	.....	.....	.....	4—4
Blackburn.....	.....	.....	.....	2—3

In spite of their phenomenal achievements, such as compiling the highest team batting average (.328) in 1894 ever to be made by a pennant-winning team, the Orioles won their games in a manner that would shock one accustomed to Sunday School moral codes. For these moustachioed fellows, who never received more than \$2,400 for a six-months' season of tough physical labor, played because they loved the game, and most of all to win, no matter how the victory was obtained.

There was no ruling then as to a foul ball—now classified as a strike. So the old Orioles would foul 'em off regularly until they could wear down the opposing pitcher. They had the foul lines graded so that bunts would stay inside the limits of the diamond. They thought nothing of sliding into bases with spikes high—or of tripping a baserunner as he sped by. They had a different code from the modern ideas of sportsmanship, but they were smart and got away with it.

When they concluded their first championship season with a game in Washington, they were greeted by hundreds of Baltimore fans in the Capital City and escorted back on the train to the Monumental City. Firecrackers popped under the rails en route. A tremendous parade—estimated by the newspapers of the 1894 days at five miles in length—formed at the Camden Station and marched the victorious champs to the Fifth Regiment Armory. This grand celebration wound up in the evening at the Rennert Hotel, where the players, awkwardly dressed in evening clothes, were banqueted and toasted.

At the conclusion of the race, a post-championship series was held for the first time. W. C. Temple, of Pittsburgh, presented a cup to the team winning a four-out-of-seven series between the nines

ending first and second in the regular season's play. In 1894, the New York Giants, led by a fine pitcher, Amos Rusie, had placed in the runner-up spot. And the Giants whipped the Orioles four straight.

Aging Dan Brouthers moved on to Louisville early in the 1895 season, and George Carey was obtained to take his place. Henny Reitz, smooth-fielding second baseman, was hurt and replaced by Pitcher Bill ("Kid") Gleason. But the greatest outfield in the business before 1900 was operating smoothly as were Jennings and McGraw, and the Orioles had added Bill Hoffer, the league's top hurler for the next two years.

The Cleveland Spiders, paced by a powerful slugger in Jess Burkett, were the Temple Cup series rivals that year and won the series four out of five. Charlie Esper, an in-and-outer all season, won the only game for the Orioles, a 5 to 0 shut-out.

Hard-hitting Jack Doyle was added to the lineup in 1896 when Baltimore proved itself a real championship team. They won seven out of every ten games played during the regular season and went on to capture the Temple Cup in four straight games. Bill Hoffer, leading pitcher in the circuit for the second consecutive year, and Joe Corbett, whose brother Jim had beaten John L. Sullivan for the world's heavyweight boxing title, divided the pitching chores in the short series.

Steve Brodie went to Pittsburgh for the 1897 season, returning later, and was replaced in the trade by "Jake" Stenzel, a strong batter not so adept in the field as Brodie. This was the year that Willie Keeler batted a superb .432, bettered in National League history only by Hugh Duffy, who hit .438 with Boston three years before. Keeler smashed out 243 hits and scored 147 runs and ranked first in fielding for right fielders with a .970 average. But the Orioles were beaten out by two games by Boston for the pennant. In the deciding game, played September 27 at the doubledecker Union Park, the locals lost, 19 to 10. The Orioles partially made up for this defeat by winning the last of the four Temple Cup series from Boston, four out of five.

In 1898, the Orioles ended second behind Boston. Dan McGann was playing first base in place of Doyle; De Montreville was on second in place of Reitz; Brodie was back in center field; Corbett and Hoffer were gone. "Doc" McJames was the new ace of the hurling staff, aided by such pitchers as Jimmy Hughes, Maul, Kitson, Nops. Again Keeler, with a .379 batting average, led the league's hitters. At the conclusion of this season "Foxy Ned" Hanlon de-

terminated to break up his team. The reason was purely financial. According to Hughie Jennings, popular field captain, the Orioles had drawn well only in 1894 and 1895. They made \$50,000 and \$25,000 respectively in those two seasons. The team, he pointed out, was lucky to break even in 1896, despite the fact that it drew well on the road, and the 1897 financial returns from the trips were offset by losses in Baltimore. In 1898 baseball had a poor year at the box office everywhere.

So Hanlon took the cream of his Orioles to Brooklyn, where the team won pennants in 1899 and 1900. To the Superbas went Jennings, Keeler, Kelley, McJames and others. Only McGraw, Robinson and Brodie were left behind in Baltimore. John, then only 26, was placed in charge of the Orioles for the 1899 season, and Hanlon promised him support from the excess Brooklyn players.

McGraw proved an excellent manager, putting a fiery, fighting club on the field—and he often later numbered the achievement of ending fourth with a makeshift team as among his greatest accomplishments. Of the seven leading base stealers in the league that season, four were Orioles—Jimmy Sheckard, the leader with 76; McGraw, second with 73; Holmes and De Montreville. Baltimore fans were loyal to these Orioles and the season was a financial success. The line-up included La Chance, 1b; De Montreville, 2b; Keister, ss; McGraw, 3b; Harris, 3b; Fultz, 1f; Holmes, 1f; Brodie, cf; Sheckard, rf; Robinson, Smith and Crisham, catchers; "Iron Man" Joe McGinnity, one of the greatest of pitchers (sent to Baltimore by Brooklyn for further development), and Nops, Kitson and Howell, rounding out the pitching staff.

At the end of the season, the National League reduced its membership to eight clubs, dropping Baltimore and Washington, among others. Thus closed a brilliant era in local baseball. These Orioles were a famous aggregation of clever players, not only for their magnificent achievements in the nineties, but for what many of them were later able to accomplish in the baseball world. Hanlon was not merely a great manager, but he was a developer of others, who later outdid their master in some respects as managers in their own right.

John McGraw went on later to the New York Giants, took over the reins of a last-place club, and developed it into a flag winner by 1904. Before he died in 1934, little John, later known as "Little Napoleon" or "Muggsy", had piloted teams that captured ten pennants—a record for managers. In his thirty years with the Giants, his teams also placed second eleven times; third, four;

fourth, twice, and out of the money only three times. McGraw developed such great players as Christy Mathewson, whom he changed from a first-baseman into perhaps the greatest pitcher of all time; Frank Frisch, Mel Ott, Fred Merkle, Carl Hubbell, Jimmy Sheckard, Fred Lindstrom, Larry Doyle, George Wiltse, Milt Stock, Hank Gowdy, George Burns and numerous others.

Hughie Jennings, whose battle cry of "E-e-e-yah" had made him famous as a player, was the most popular of the "Knights of the Diamond"—the old Orioles. The hard-working, intelligent red-head had studied law while playing in Baltimore. And he was associated with twelve championship clubs before his death a few years back. From 1907 to 1909, Hughie managed the Detroit Tigers, in the days of Ty Cobb (baseball's outstanding hitter), to consecutive pennants and remained at Detroit until 1920. From 1921 to 1925, Hugh was a coach on the four-times champion Giants.

Wilbert Robinson, easy-going and witty fellow, but a keen handler of pitchers, had been a powerful hitter in his day, compiling a .380 average from 1886 to 1902. "Uncle Robby," as he was later called, set a baseball record when he hit seven straight times safely in one game on June 10, 1892. He later managed the Brooklyn Nationals from 1914 to 1931 and won pennants two years. He is credited with the development of Joe McGinnity, "Rube" Marquard and "Dazzy" Vance—three of baseball's finest hurlers. Robinson died in Atlanta in 1934 and was buried, as was McGraw, in Baltimore.

Willie Keeler, whom McGraw once called "the fastest man going to first I've ever seen in my thirty years in baseball," was the game's most brilliant place-hitter. From 1894 to 1901 he scored over 100 runs and 200 hits in each season. He moved on from Brooklyn to play with the New York Yankees and Giants, before retirement in 1910. He died in 1923 in New York.

Walter Scott Brodie gradually drifted out of the game, in which he had performed so brilliantly. "Steve" was a superb outfielder, and would dazzle the fans on occasion by catching the ball behind his back, a feat never attempted nowadays. He later became for fourteen years an employe of the Baltimore Park Board, and died only five years ago.

Ned Hanlon was to return to Baltimore and carve his name more indelibly into the annals of the city. He left Brooklyn in 1904 and later managed Cincinnati in the National League, retiring in 1906. At that time he was the richest man to leave the game. He had invested money in real estate in Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Brooklyn and is said to have been worth about \$500,000. From 1916 until

his death in 1937, he was a member of Baltimore's Park Board, and its president after 1931.

AMERICAN LEAGUE PIONEERS

The action of the National League at the end of 1899 left Baltimore without a team in 1900. McGraw and Robinson were sold to DeHaas Robinson, of St. Louis, for \$10,000. John and Wilbert demurred, for they had a lucrative pool room business, called "The Diamond," on North Howard street.

But Harry Goldman, known as the "Judge" and one of Hanlon's "Eighteenth Degree Rooters" put a bee into their bonnets that was to have great repercussions in the baseball world. Up to this time Harry had been merely an interested fan, having dabbled in politics and worked at insurance. But he was about to become an important factor in the local baseball situation. It was Harry's idea that McGraw and Robinson go West and get in touch with Ban Johnson, a Cincinnati newspaperman who was running the Western Association, about the formation of a new major league. This was the spark of an idea. It appealed to McGraw, Robbie and Johnson, and resulted in the founding of the American League. For the next two years professional baseball was engaged in its first of two great wars.

The "Judge" told Mac and Robbie to sign up all the good players in the Western Association as well as in the National League during the 1900 season. Soon they had the majority of the good National League players signed to American League contracts. Meanwhile, the "Judge" was working in the East, and obtained Connie Mack's agreement to join the American Leaguers. A local committee was organized to hold stock in the Baltimore franchise. Sidney W. Frank was named president of the club and Harry Goldman, secretary-treasurer. The stockholders contracted with Henry Ripple to build for \$21,000 a new park, with a seating capacity of 5,000 on the south side of Twenty-ninth street at York road, opposite the present Oriole Park.

Manager John McGraw put a good team on the field, which won 68 and lost 65 during the season to end in fifth position. Chicago won the pennant and Boston, Detroit and Philadelphia were the other first-division clubs, while Washington, Cleveland and Milwaukee closed behind the Orioles. The team, with batting averages in parentheses, consisted of Jordan, 1b; Williams (.321), 2b; Keister (.328), ss; McGraw (.352—second in league), 3b; Jack Dunn (.247), infielder; Mike Donlin (.340), Cy Seymour (.302), Brodie (.310), Jackson (.247), Hart (.312) and Foutz (.232), outfielders;

Robinson (.298) and Roger Bresnahan (.262), catchers. "Iron man" Joe McGinnity headed the pitching staff, with 26 victories, 19 defeats. Nops with an 11-12 record, Howell with 14-21 and Foreman with 12-8, were the other pitchers.

John J. Mahon, Democratic boss of Baltimore, became president of the 1902 American League club here, but the team faltered badly, ending with 50 wins and 88 losses. John McGraw became involved in a heated scrap with President Ban Johnson over the umpiring—McGraw thought the arbiters were favoring other teams over the Orioles—and left in a huff for the New York Giants.

Mac took with him many of his stars including McGinnity. This amazing "Iron Man" was to compile an eleven-year major league pitching record of 251 wins, 131 losses. In one month, August of 1903, McGinnity was to do something that has never been equalled. He had a slow, easy underhanded delivery and could pitch all day. His greatest feat was to pitch and win three doubleheaders in a month—no other pitcher could ever accomplish that in the major leagues in a lifetime.

Mac's sudden withdrawal from the younger major circuit might have killed off the American League then and there. But Goldman sent a wire to Johnson, asking for more players. Each club shipped several men to Baltimore and the Orioles finished out the season. They were often called "The Loyal Orioles," and, although operated by the league never cost that circuit a cent, according to Goldman. This was quite an accomplishment as it required about \$150,000 then to run a ball team. Robinson finished out the season here as player-manager.

At the winter meetings that year, the two big leagues agreed to arrange their schedules so as not to conflict and provided for the playing of the World Series. In a secret session to which Goldman, though in the same New York hotel as the conferees, was not invited, Ban Johnson awarded the Baltimore franchise to a New York business man. The team became the Yankees. Again Baltimore, which provided life-blood to Brooklyn, the New York Giants and Yankees within the space of three years, was without a team.

Harry Goldman hurried back to Baltimore and got in touch with Charles Crane, then president of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank, and prepared to fight for a franchise. He secured from Pat Powers, president of the Eastern League (forerunner of the International League) an option to purchase the Montreal franchise for Baltimore, with the intention of placing that team in Washington and bringing the Washington club, then operated by a Detroit hotel

man, to Baltimore. Washington had been considered such a bad risk at the time that no Washingtonian would take charge. However, Ned Hanlon purchased Oriole Park from the American League club trustees "for a song," according to Goldman. The latter brought suit before Judge Harlan, asking that Hanlon's purchase price of \$3,000 for the park not be ratified. However, the sale went through and Goldman dropped out of the picture along with major league baseball until 1914.

ORIOLES BECOME MINOR-LEAGUERS

Hanlon and Sidney Frank had decided to place the Orioles in the old Eastern League, which became known as the International League in 1912. It was the oldest of all minor leagues and Baltimore has been associated with this circuit ever since, excepting for the season of 1915. It has a baseball rating of "AA," placing it just one classification below the major leagues and above the Class A, B, C, and D loops.

The hodge-podge team which the Orioles had on the field early in the 1903 season was faring badly, when Frank obtained Hughie Jennings as manager. Hughie soon had things in working order. The Orioles began playing heads-up baseball and wound up in fourth place with 71 victories, 54 defeats. In the succeeding two years Baltimore ended second, missing the pennant by two percentage points in 1905. That team won 82 and lost 47, while Providence, managed by Jack Dunn then, lost the same number of contests but won one more. In 1906, Hugh's last year here, the team ended third, winning 76, losing 61.

Jennings had developed some star players and had used some old fellows, too, for such was the purpose of the large minor circuits. It was an important feeder to the majors and also a stopping-off place for those players just beginning to slip.

Old Robbie caught seventy-five games in 1903 and was on the roster in 1904. He was helped and then supplanted by Hearne and big, 250-pound Byers. Steve Brodie played for a while here in 1903 but then moved on to Toronto and Rochester. Wiltse, Fred Burchell, and a large, roly-poly medical student, Merle T. Adkins, were the ace pitchers on that 1903 club. Later Mason and McNeil were added and proved valuable pitchers. The 1905 team, that just lost out in the pennant dash, was as follows: Jordan (.312), 1b; Loudenslager (.266), Mullen (.261), Neal (.280), Jennings (.251), infielders; Hayden (.237), Rothgeb (.269), Kelly (.267) and McAleese (.285), outfielders, and Byers (.325) and Hearne (.302),

catchers. Fred Burchell led the pitchers with a 24-10 win-and-lose record, "Doc" Adkins had 18-9, as did McNeil, and Mason won 18, while losing 11.

Hughie Jennings left at the end of 1906 to manage the Detroit Tigers. In an interview later, he said that he had invested \$3,600 in the club and pulled out after having never drawn a dividend. Declaring himself "lucky to break even," Hughie described Baltimore of that period as "about the worst baseball town on the map."

Hanlon became owner of the club and obtained Jack Dunn, the greatest of minor league managers of all time, to run the team. Jack, a shrewd business man with a keen knowledge of the game, was famed not only as a pilot of winning teams—he loved a winner and would do anything to get one—but he also was noted for his ability to develop high-priced stars.

Born in 1873 in Meadville, Pa., Dunn first played on the Bayonne, N. J., baseball nine. In 1895 he joined Binghamton in the New York State League and went up to the Brooklyn Superbas as a pitcher two years later. After serving with the American League Orioles in 1901 as a third baseman, he played for the New York Giants, Boston Nationals and Syracuse before becoming manager of Providence in 1905. A thin, well-conditioned man, who never smoked or drank, Dunn was a fighter who drove his players hard. He rewarded them well if they won, giving them sizable bonuses, but frequently inflicted heavy fines on players who, he thought, were slack in their work. In his twenty-one years of managing Baltimore teams, Dunn was to have eight pennant winners, two second-place outfits, four third-place clubs, two that ended fourth, fifth and six respectively and one that closed in seventh position.

"Dunnie's" first club, the 1907 team, was not so strong, ending in sixth spot with 68 wins and 69 losses. Adkins won 20 and lost 11 to star on the mound and his big battery mate, Byers, hit .326 to lead the team's batters. This pair formed the heaviest battery in baseball—they weighed 500 pounds when placed on the scales together.

But in the following year the Orioles won their first Eastern League pennant. It was a year of sweet revenge for Baltimore, for the locals won 83 and lost 57 to nose out Providence by two games. "Doc" Adkins, with a degree from the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine safely tucked away among his possessions, turned in a great pitching year, winning 29 and losing 12, to literally hurl the Orioles to a pennant. McCloskey and Dessau helped out—and it took good twirling to win the pennant that year, for the Orioles had a poor

hitting team. Although Adkins won 21 and Dessau, 18, in 1909, the rest of the team collapsed and the Orioles went through their worst season under Dunn's guidance, ending seventh with a 67-86 won-and-lost record. During the off-season, Dunn paid Hanlon \$70,000 and became sole owner and manager of the Orioles. And then things began to hum for the Orioles.

In the decade of the World War, baseball had its second war which was to threaten the existence of the national sport. It was to threaten Jack Dunn in Baltimore, forcing him to remove his club in 1915 to Richmond. In this span of ten years, despite its ups and downs, Dunn was able to construct one great team and to lay the groundwork for his seven consecutive pennant winners.

The period from 1910 to 1914 was rather uneventful for the Orioles. The International League entry for Baltimore ended third, second, fourth, third and sixth respectively during those campaigns. Dunn stuck to his policy of developing stars and selling them at top prices to the majors. His teams generally consisted of fine pitching staffs and outstanding hitters.

A Baltimore boy, "Lefty" Russell, starred for the Orioles in 1910, winning 24 while losing 14, and striking out 219 batters. He was sold to the Philadelphia Athletics for a record price in that day of \$12,000. "Rube" Vickers, a hardy Michigan fireman, won 25 and lost 24 that same year and in the following season won 32 while dropping 14 contests. This iron man pitched and won several double-headers. A newcomer, Jimmy Dygert, won 25 and lost 15 in 1911.

Dunn developed a first-rate infield in the 1911 season, consisting of Charley Schmidt, first base; Freddy Parent, Rath, Corcoran and a local youngster, called the "Catonsville Flash," Fritz Maisel, who was sold to the New York Yankees in 1913 for \$12,000 and two players valued at \$6,000. In 1912, Dunn produced one of his finest outfields with Jimmy Walsh (.354), chubby Jake Gettman (.344) and Eddie Murphy (.361) forming the trio.

By the spring of 1914, when European diplomacy was spinning headlong towards world catastrophe, Dunn assembled one of his greatest clubs. George Herman ("Babe") Ruth, a 20-year-old youngster of unusual power and ability, left St. Mary's Industrial School to join the team as a pitcher. By mid-season the Orioles were way out in front in the league race. The stars included: "Birdie" Cree, outstanding batter in the circuit with a .356 average, then receiving \$400 per month, the top salary in the league; "Gus" Gleichmann, Neal Ball, Freddy Parent, Isaiah Midkiff, Bert Daniels, George ("Cowboy") Twombly and Ben Egan, the catcher. Ruth

led the League's pitchers, winning 22, losing 9, although part of his record was compiled in the latter part of the season with Providence, where he was sent on option after being sold to the Boston Red Sox.

Meanwhile, a new movement in the baseball world had begun, which resulted in the formation of a third major league, called the Federal League. This started the second baseball war. Harry Goldman, ever hopeful for the return of big league baseball to Baltimore, returned to the scene by attending a meeting in Indianapolis in 1913 and received a franchise in the new league for the Monumental City. A corporation of Baltimore's leading citizens was organized and \$160,000 was raised to form the Terrapins, as the Baltimore Feds were known. The present Oriole Park, on the north side of Twentieth street at Greenmount avenue, was constructed at a cost of about \$90,000.

Otto Knabe, a National League second-baseman, was signed for \$30,000 for a three-year term to manage the Terrapins, and Carroll Rasin was named its president. Goldman, who had refused to become president of the league, became secretary. The Terrapins played well in the 1914 season to end third in a closely contested race with 84 triumphs, 70 losses. Indianapolis captured the flag and Chicago was runner-up. Other clubs were Buffalo, Kansas City, Brooklyn, Pittsburgh and St. Louis. The opening day crowd at the new Oriole Park was the largest ever to witness a professional baseball game in Baltimore—close to 30,000 attending. The players and batting averages follow: Swacina (.276), 1b.; Knabe (.228), 2b.; Doolan (.245), ss.; Runt Walsh (.310), 3b.; Meyer (.302), lf.; Duncan (.287), cf.; Bates (.307), rf., and Jacklitsch (.275), catcher. Jack Quinn, one of baseball's most durable hurlers, won 26 and lost 14 to lead the mound staff and was aided by Suggs, who compiled a 24-14 mark.

The arrival of the Feds as next-door neighbors caused Dunn much concern. In spite of his first-place team, he lost \$28,000 by mid-season. To cancel the debt, Dunn sold Ruth, Egan and Ernie Shore to the Boston Red Sox. He also sold Twombly, Daniels and Derick to the Cincinnati Reds; Cree to the Yankees, and Cottrell to the Boston Braves. The makeshift team ended sixth, a sad close for a fine club.

The year 1915 was poor for all baseball men. Dunn moved on to Richmond and ended seventh in a disastrous season. The Feds ended last, winning 47 and losing 107 in Baltimore. According to Goldman, the Federal League, ill-fated from the start as there was

no room for three major leagues, lost \$2,000,000, while the American and National together lost \$4,000,000. Baltimore's stockholders had a deficit of \$64,343 by January 31, 1916. But the Federal League did baseball one service, even though it passed out of existence in 1915. It caused the five-fold increase in players' wages.

When Dunn returned to Baltimore next year, he was able to purchase the Federal League park for \$25,000. The old park was torn down to be used as a building site. With the park and the franchise, together representing a total investment of \$100,000, the Pennsylvanian began to lay the groundwork for his greatest teams.

For the next three years the Orioles ended fourth once and third twice. The 1916 club led the league in team batting with a mark of .281. Tipple was an outstanding pitcher with 20 victories and 12 setbacks. Dunn revised his team for 1917, and the club, although ending third, was only two and a half games out of first place with a record of 88 victories, 61 losses. Jack Bentley, who hit .342, was the new first-baseman; Wilson ("Chick") Fewster played second; Shannon and Art Bues rounded out the infield. There was a strong outfield consisting of Otis Lawry (.396), Turner Barbar (.352), Bill Lamar and Baldomero Acosta. Thormahlen won 25 games and Hill pitched 20 victories, leading the hill corps. "Rube" Parnham, a youngster from McKeesport, Pa., had his first season in a brilliant but eccentric career.

After selling Thormahlen, Fewster and Lamar to the Yankees and Barbar, Bentley and Williams to the Chicago Cubs, who sent Merwin Jacobson, a great outfielder, here in the deal, Dunn in 1918 added Max Bishop, a fine young infielder from the Baltimore City College. Bishop, Lawry, Jacobson, Ben Egan, who had returned from Boston, and Parnham formed the nucleus for his great Orioles—about to present to Baltimore its "Silver Age in Baseball." Dunn also had a great "kid" pitcher, "Lefty" Worrell, whose 25 and 10 record made him a first-rate prospect, but he died unfortunately during the flu epidemic that autumn.

SEVEN CONSECUTIVE PENNANTS

It was in 1919 that Jack Dunn assembled the first of his famous Orioles, the greatest minor league team in baseball history. Through the 1925 campaign, the club won seven consecutive pennants, while compiling 776 victories and 354 defeats for a .687 percentage. Never before or since has such a mark been established by a high-grade baseball team. Dunn had to pay dearly for the players, who com-

prised a team the equal of the best of the major league clubs. His annual payroll averaged over \$50,000, but Dunn loved a winner and was willing to pay the price. These teams established records that still stand in league competition.

Jack Bentley, first baseman par excellence and outstanding relief pitcher, has the circuit's batting record with a .412 average compiled in 1921. He made a new mark for most hits, 246, that same year. He also holds the relief hurler's mark for 12 victories and only one defeat, made in 1921.

"Rube" Parnham holds the modern league record for most victories in a single year—33 in 1923. He won the most consecutive victories—20—in the same year. "Lefty" Grove, a lanky fast pitcher from Lonaconing, Md., who is the only one of that famous clan still pitching (now with the Boston Red Sox), holds the league strikeout mark of 330 made in 303 innings of work in 1923. He also issued the most bases on balls for another record that season, with a total of 186 free passes.

Jack Ogden, a hard-working hurler from Swarthmore College, holds the International League record for most victories in a league career—213. Ogden, Tommy Thomas, a City College product now managing the Orioles, and George ("Moose") Earnshaw, another Pennsylvanian, compiled the best three-man pitching record in 1925. Between them they won 89 of the Orioles' 105 triumphs in their last pennant-winning year. In 1921, the Orioles set a record for consecutive victories, capturing 27 straight. Corsicana, of the East Texas League, a circuit of inferior classification, tied that mark. Following are the team records for the seven consecutive pennant winners:

- 1919—first pennant: won 100, lost 49.
- 1920—second pennant: won 109, lost 44.
- 1921—third pennant: won 119, lost 47.
- 1922—fourth pennant: won 115, lost 52.
- 1923—fifth pennant: won 111, lost 53.
- 1924—sixth pennant: won 117, lost 48.
- 1925—seventh pennant: won 105, lost 61.

The batting averages, with pitching records (won and lost), were:

Player	Position	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Jack Bentley,	1b. ....	.324	.371	*.412	.350	...	...	...
Clayton Sheedy,	1b. ....	...	...	...	...	.359	.298	.332
Max Bishop,	2b. ....	.260	.248	.319	.261	.333	...	...
Fred Brainard,	2b. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.305
Dick Porter,	2b & of...	...	...	...	.279	.316	*.364	.336

* Led league in batting for that season.

Player	Position	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Joe Boley,	ss.....	.301	.308	.317	.343	.306	.291	.330
Fritz Maisel,	3b.....	.336	.319	.339	.306	.275	.306	.329
Otis Lawry,	lf & 2b...	*.364	.315	.352	.333	.299	...	...
Merwin Jacobson,	cf.....	.351	*.404	.340	.304	.328	.308	...
Johnny Honig,	rf.....	.320	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bill Holden,	rf.....	...	.352	.302	...	...	...	...
Jimmy Walsh,	rf.....	...	...	...	.327	.333	...	...
Wally Pitt,	of.....	...	...	...	...	*.357	.309	...
Tom Connelly,	of.....	...	...	...	...	...	.312	.285
Joe Jacobs,	of.....	...	...	...	...	...	.284	...
Maurice Archdeacon,	of.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.310
John Roser,	of.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.303
Curt Walker,	of.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.306
Ben Egan,	c.....	.341	.331	.270	...	...	...	...
Wade Lefler,	c.....	.282	.336	.316	...	...	...	...
Lena Styles,	c & of....	...	...	...	.315	.316	...	...
Wickey McAvoy,	c.....	...	...	...	.310	.309	...	...
Joe Cobb,	c.....	...	...	...	...	.320	.320	.266
Lew McCarty,	c.....	...	...	...	...	...	.308	...
Ray McKee,	c.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.273

* Led league in batting for that season.

Pitchers	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Rube Parnham...	†28—12	5—0	.....	16—10	†33—7	6—5	.....
Harry Frank....	24—6	25—12	13—7	22—9	9—2	.....	.....
Jack Bentley....	.....	16—3	12—1	13—2	.....	.....	.....
Jack Ogden....	.....	27—9	†31—8	†24—10	17—12	19—6	28—11
Lefty Grove....	.....	12—2	25—10	18—8	27—10	†26—6	.....
Tommy Thomas..	.....	.....	24—10	18—9	15—12	16—11	†32—12
George Earnshaw.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7—0	29—11
Cliff Jackson....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16—8	13—14
Rudy Kneisch....	10—9	11—4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hill	12—3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newton	6—8	5—2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Socks Seibold....	10—5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan .....	.....	7—11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bill Henderson..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8—2	0—5

†Led pitchers in games won for the league.

The 1919 team won the pennant in a walk. Otis Lawry, fleet outfielder who led the circuit in batting, also was top man in stolen bases with 56. Maisel, back from a long career with the New York Yankees and the St. Louis Browns, hit the most doubles—44. He was appointed captain of the Orioles.

Jack Bentley was the league's leading pitching star from the viewpoint of earned runs allowed in 1920. His rating was 2.11 permitted per game. The Little World Series with the champions of the American Association, the AA circuit in the mid-West, was started this

year. Baltimore won the inaugural series from St. Paul, five games out of six.

The Orioles ran away with the gonfalon in 1921, but the team came up for the Junior World Series in partially crippled shape and lost to Louisville. Bentley had a sore arm, Boley played with a broken finger and Bishop's leg was broken. Ogden, the league's leading hurler in games won, had the lowest earned average with 2.01, and Grove led in strike-outs with 254. The team compiled a .717 winning percentage this year, its best effort and the fourth highest in the league's history.

The 1922 team, later described by Dunn as a smart club and one "with a wallop," swept through the International League race and went on to capture the Junior World Series from St. Paul in five out of eight contests. Bentley, whose earned run average was 1.73 for a new low, was sold to the Giants for \$72,500, a record price.

The 1923 club was very powerful, leading the league in team batting with a .310 average, but the Birds lost to Kansas City in the Little World Series. Bishop was a slugging star with 22 home runs and was sold to the Philadelphia Athletics. Otis Lawry, "Lena" Styles and Jimmy Walsh were sold. But the 1924 team with some new faces still retained its old punch and pace. Grove, who fanned 231 batters to lead in that department as well in number of games won, was sold to the Philadelphia Athletics for a new record price of \$100,600. This team again lost to St. Paul, the Association titleholders in the post-season series. The Orioles faltered a bit in 1925 but managed to capture the flag behind the amazing three-man hurling staff of Thomas, Ogden and Earnshaw, who averaged just under thirty victories per man for the season. Louisville beat the Birds in the Little World Series.

Tommy Thomas was sold to the Chicago White Sox. The old stars left on the 1926 club were Sheedy, Boley, Maisel, Porter, Cobb and three pitchers—Ogden, Earnshaw and the undependable, eccentric Parnham. This club played spirited baseball but wound up in second place. It won 101 games and lost 65, just eight games behind a fine Toronto nine. Joe Boley, the greatest shortstop in the league's history, was sold to the Athletics for \$65,000. Ogden with a 24-15 won and lost record and Earnshaw with a 22-14 mark were the team's leading hurlers, while Clayton Sheedy had a good year, batting .364.

In the next two years the Orioles ended in fifth position. The 1927 club won 85 and lost 82, while the 1928 team, Dunn's last, was lucky to break even, winning 82 and losing the same number. Dick

Porter led the league's batters in 1927 with a .376 average. Jack Ogden was sold to the St. Louis Browns. A year later Dunn sold Earnshaw to the Athletics for \$70,000 and Porter to the Cleveland Indians for a fancy price.

END OF GREAT BASEBALL ERA

On October 22, 1928, while watching his bird dogs, his chief hobby, Jack Dunn dropped dead near his Towson home. Thus was lost to Baltimore and baseball a great leader. He was hard-boiled and fought to the last ditch for a winner, but he was admired in baseball circles everywhere. He made close to \$1,000,000 in player sales in his career, a feat unequaled by any minor league manager or magnate. He dominated the International League with an iron hand, and even had a part interest in the Jersey City club for several years. He fought the majors to the end and represented the last stand in independent minor league baseball.

His estate was put at \$278,755, of which 988 shares of common stock, or in cash value, \$199,600, was invested in the Baltimore baseball club. He held 75% of the club's stock. This sum was left in trust for his widow, who still runs the Orioles, and was turned over to Charles H. Knapp, as executor. Knapp later was the league's president until his death in 1936. George M. Weiss was hired as general manager of the Orioles in 1929 and Fritz Maisel as player manager. Thus it required three men to do the work that "Dunnie" had done—another tribute to his prowess.

Some of Dunn's stars went on to carve their names among baseball's immortals. Ruth went from the Boston Red Sox to the New York Yankees, where, as an outfielder, he was to become the famous home run "king" that led to the development of the modern game. In his career he smashed 708 home runs in seasonal play and fifteen in World Series games, a total of 723, a mark that will probably stand for all time. He also received baseball's top salary in 1930 and 1931—\$80,000 per season. "Lefty" Grove, who helped the Philadelphia Athletics to win three pennants (as did Bishop, Boley and Earnshaw) is the only member of the old guard still playing. He is still the star pitcher for the Boston Red Sox. His major league record of 286 victories and only 128 defeats for a victory percentage of .691 is the record for major league hurlers of all time.

Dunn's successors have had some good teams, but no outstanding ones. Weiss and Maisel produced two second and two third place clubs from 1929 to 1932. Joe Hauser in 1930 hit sixty-three homers

for the Orioles to set an International League record. After Weiss went to New York and Maisel retired, Jack Ogden took over as general manager, converted \$20,000 worth of player purchases into sales valued at \$150,000; renovated Oriole Park at a cost of \$100,000; installed new seats and a lighting system for night baseball. But there have been no more pennants flying over Oriole Park. Facing the future, the Orioles have formed a working agreement with the Philadelphia Nationals in the hope that the coveted flag may be brought back to Baltimore.

CAPTAIN C. S. WINDER'S ACCOUNT OF A BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS

A letter describing a desperate engagement with the Indians of Washington Territory in 1858, written by Captain Charles Sydney Winder, of Talbot County, afterwards Brigadier General in the Confederacy, has been transcribed for the *Magazine* by Dr. I. Ridgeway Trimble. This document was owned by Captain Winder's son, the late Edward Lloyd Winder of Presqu'ile, Talbot County, who, before his death, kindly consented to its publication in these pages.

Soon after Winder's graduation from West Point in 1850, he was ordered to the Pacific Coast. His vessel was shipwrecked, however, and the rescue ship landed him with his troops in Liverpool, England. His conduct in the emergency won him promotion to a captaincy. When he finally reached the assigned station he participated in several engagements among which was the encounter described in his letter, now known as the Battle of Steptoe Butte.¹

The letter was directed to Charles H. Key, a son of Francis Scott Key, who had married Elizabeth Lloyd, daughter of Edward Lloyd, VI, of Wye House. Winder's wife was Alice Lloyd, another daughter of this Edward Lloyd. General Winder was killed in the Battle of Cedar Mountain, at the age of 33.²

Fort Walla Walla W. T.
June 2nd., 1858

My Dear Charley:—

Many thanks for your very welcome letter of April 3rd. which I received May 16th. some 150 miles north of this, and in far from a pleasant situation, as you shall hear in this letter. I was truly sorry to hear that cousin L. was not well, though sincerely hope, she was soon better and now quite strong and well. I must thank her for two very kind and welcome letters, the last received at the same time as yours. I should answer them, but she'll hear from me at home, through mine to Alice and therefore indite this to you as t'will probably find you suffering from heat in the city. Ah, how willingly

¹ According to E. S. Meany, *History of the State of Washington*, N. Y., 1927, pp. 212-214.

² Gen. Stonewall Jackson said in his report: "It is difficult within the proper reserve of an official report to do justice to the merits of this accomplished officer. Richly endowed with those qualities of mind and person which fit an officer for command, and which attract the admiration and excite the enthusiasm of troops, he was rapidly rising to the front rank of his profession, and his loss has been severely felt." General Lee also wrote, in his official report: "I can add nothing to the well-deserved tribute paid to the courage, capacity, and conspicuous merit of this lamented officer by General Jackson, in whose brilliant campaigns in the valley and on the Chickahominy he bore a distinguished part."—*Confederate Military History*, II, pp. 165-167.

would I pass this summer there, and bind myself never to growl at heat or mosquitoes could I but change from this far off place. Charley, you do not know what t'is to separate from your family and God grant you may never know it, as I have. I feel too keenly that I am separated from mine by a *long long* way and God alone knows if I am ever to see them. T'is a terrible thought and almost maddens me, yet t'is forced on me at times and too frequently of late. Ere this reaches you you will have heard, by the papers and through my letters home, we are in for a big Indian war, also that I was of the command which had a fight and got into a bad scrape.

I will try to give you a concise account of it, that you may know definitely of it, for the papers doubtless have various accounts, for even here rumors were many. A command left this post on May 6th., consisting of portions of three dragoon companies, and 25 of my men, making in all 8 officers and 152 men. We moved in a northerly direction towards Colville, passing through the Nez Perce, Pelouse, and Spokane country. For ten days the march was without incident of note, and scarce an Indian had been seen, except a few friendly ones. We had marched about 150 miles at to within 20 miles of the Spokane River, in the country of the same name, when suddenly on the 16th. we found ourselves opposed by a body of Indians, painted and dressed for war, bows strung, and guns loaded. At first sight with my glass I could count but 70, in a few seconds as if by magic, the moment one or two rode up to talk they appeared all around us, some 800, and in half an hour from 1000 to 1200, the Indians here say 1600 which may be true.

A talk was had, and they were determined on fighting; evidently a large combination had been formed, and our movements watched, awaiting our arrival in this place, where they had the best positions. They were painted and dressed in the most fantastic and savage style; their horses painted and dressed. We formed for defense, and marched two miles or more to water, they charging around us, yelling, whooping, shaking scalps and such things over their heads, looking like so many fiends. Our little band behaved nobly, and kept cool, waiting for them to take the initiative, though they dashed up even to our lines, withing doing anything, however, except yelling. This began about 12M and continued until about 8:00 PM, when dusk coming they withdrew. All that time some had been talking with the commanding officer, and we had been standing ready to fight.

T'was Sunday, and I contrasted it with the quiet days passed among you all at home. About 7:00 PM an express reached us with our mail, and t'was then cousin L.'s and your letters reached me. I soon read them and was glad to receive good accounts of all, for I was sadly disappointed at not seeing any letter from Ma or Alice. That night it was supposed we would be attacked. We had a strong guard, and I was officer of the day. We were up at 2:00 o'clock Monday morning, and started to retrace our steps, as it would have been madness to go on. At first not an Indian was to be seen, shortly after we started they were seen in masses following and getting on our flanks. They began the performances of the previous day, keeping at a greater distance, sometimes firing into the air. I was soon convinced we had to fight. In a short time they fired into our rear guard, and in a few minutes the fight became general.

The scene beggars description, 1000 of these infuriated devils, painted and dressed as I said, charging in all directions, yelling, and whooping, and firing on us. They fought well, but we moved on and got a good position

on a hill. For six hours the firing was hot and heavy. It then abated, but continued until dark. It began at 8:00 AM and lasted near 12 hours. Our loss was great for our members, though considering the force opposed to us and the length of the affair we were fortunate. Of five company officers we lost two, poor Captain Taylor, and Lieutenant Gaston, fell doing their duty nobly, the former received two mortal wounds, and was buried on the field, the latter fell into the hands of the Indians, as his company was panic struck on his falling. Lieutenants Gray and Wheeler, and Doctor Randolph are gallant spirits, and behaved nobly. We had seven killed and 13 wounded on our side, the Indians acknowledged nine killed (two Chiefs), and 20 wounded, many mortally. We feel sure there were more, for in one charge 12 were left on the field. My men were cool and courageous, behaving well through the entire affair. I had three wounded, one severely though not seriously, and he is doing well. It was a hard days work, and nothing to eat.

At night our ammunition was nearly expended, and the numbers around us increasing, and it was decided to abandon our property, and make a forced night march for the safety of the command. At 10:00 PM we started, and by 8:00 PM the next evening (Tuesday) we had made 85 miles, without sleeping or eating. It was a hard march and exhausted all of us. I cant tell you my feelings or thoughts during the fight, and march afterwards, while balls were whistling freely around, and yells ringing in my ears. For two or three days after did I ever hear the same. T'is the first fight of any importance I have participated in, and must say in candor I should be satisfied were my fate so changed as to prevent my ever going into another, a strange sentiment you may say for a soldier, and myself, nevertheless t'is my conviction after recent experience, though I'll do my duty under all and any circumstances.

We arrived at this post on the 22nd. instant, rather the worse for wear and tear and deficient many things we started with, and having had a short though rough campaign. Such is an account of a two weeks trip out here, as full as I can make it on paper; some of these days I will tell you more of it. All is quiet now, and we are awaiting orders, and an increase of our force. We want 1000 men to operate successfully, where they are to come from I cant say. I do trust they will be got here soon, and enable us to strike a decisive blow ere November or December. I will keep you informed of our movements.

Many thanks for your kind attention to my commissions, such as photographs, oranges, etc. My regards to Charley Howard, and say I hope some day to go home with him or meet him in Baltimore. I was glad to hear Aunt and all at Mr. H's were well. My kindest regards to each as if named. I had a note from Jim a few days since. He is gone to Umqua as you heard. I think he will wish himself away from it soon. My best love to cousin Lizzie and a kiss to Eddie and Mary. Don't let them forget me. I am expecting their likenesses. I hope Archer got transportation out, as he has not yet arrived that I heard. My kind regards to Rush and his family, Frank and his, and the Morrises. Also Mr. L. Gittings, including Charley G. Do write me and tell me of your selves and family, of my friends, and anything of interest of the city. I suppose Uncle is home long ere this. I hope he is pleased with his southern trip, and plantation, and the freshet did not injure him. I was glad to see Barton was re-appointed. Give me all the news and tell of city people. I was shocked to hear of Colonel Owen's

death, and cant realize it. Where is Buck and what doing? My regards to him. I wish I were to be at Wye with you this summer, for *many* reasons. Do you fish any, and dont you sometimes miss me? I hope so. My fond love to each there, and at Presqu'ile. I'll think of you all constantly, of my happy sojourn there with all of its pleasures and luxuries. This is existing and losing half of life, as I pretend to live now, but there is no help for it, so I try to be philosophical, which is very hard. Take good care of yourself. Good-bye dear Charley. God Bless you and yours. In haste, for the mail closes.

Truly your friend and relative,

C. S. Winder

THE LAYMEN'S LIBRARIES AND THE PROVINCIAL LIBRARY

By JOSEPH TOWNE WHEELER *

Small collections of books and tracts were provided for the use of Maryland laymen many years before Thomas Bray established his parochial and laymen's libraries in the colony. The value of printed material in theological controversies was early recognized by church leaders during the Reformation period. The Catholic and Protestant church parties in Maryland apparently felt that books played an important part in winning converts and in combating theological doctrines.

In 1638, only a few years after the founding of the colony, William Lewis, of St. Mary's county, was accused of forbidding his servants to read Protestant books.¹ Not long afterward, Dr. Thomas Gerrard, a prominent Catholic, was called before the House of Delegates to answer the charge of having carried away the books and the key of a Protestant chapel. He was found guilty and was fined five hundred pounds of tobacco which was to be used for the maintenance of the first minister who should come to the Province, and was ordered to return the stolen property.² Charles II gave a collection of Bibles and other church books to Calvert County, although there was at that time no church or minister there.³ These and other examples which might be cited show that books played a vital part in the early religious life of the colony, and that in order to be successful, the churches must provide their parishioners with reading matter, particularly when no ministers were available.

The Maryland parochial and laymen's libraries established by the Rev. Thomas Bray at the close of the seventeenth century were part of his larger program to strengthen the Church of England in the colony.⁴ The parochial libraries were intended to provide a stimulus to the thinking of the Maryland clergy and to help them retain their spiritual fire through constant association with the best writings of their church. The laymen's libraries were especially designed for inhabitants of isolated districts which were infrequently visited by clergymen. They were also intended as an antidote against the active preaching of Quaker missionaries.

* Mr. Wheeler is assistant to the Librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library.—Ed.

¹ Edward D. Neill, *The Founders of Maryland*, Albany, 1876, pp. 95-96.

² *Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly*, in *Archives of Maryland*, I, 119. See also Wroth, "First Sixty Years of the Church of England in Maryland, 1632-1692" in *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XI (1916), 9-10.

³ Neill, *op. cit.*, pp. 95-96.

⁴ J. T. Wheeler, "Thomas Bray and the Maryland Parochial Libraries" in *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XXXIV (1939), 246-265.

(1)

THE
LAYMAN'S LIBRARY:
BEING A

. Lending Library for the Use of the Laity.

Consisting of a Scheme of Divinity, with suitable Books, both for a full Instruction in all necessary and saving Truth, and for Defence from the Infection of Modern Infidelity, Heresie, and Error: To be kept in the Vestry of each Parish in the Plantations; and to be lent out, and call'd in (except a few to be given outright) according to the Discretion of the Minister thereof. The whole within the Compass of 10 l.

PART I.

Consisting of such Books, as are of more Universal Use and Concernment, to Persons of what Age, or Degree, forever.

I. For Instruction in all Things necessary to Salvation.

First, *The Holy Scriptures themselves.*

Bibles. ————— 5

And then for the better Improvement out of the Holy Scriptures.

Secondly, *Preparative Exhortations to awaken Persons Consciences to have regard to Religion, and the Salvation of their own Souls.*

The First Pastoral Letter, from a Minister to his Parishioners: Being an earnest Exhortation to them to take Care of their Souls; and a Preparative to render all his future Methods of Instruction more effectual to their Edification. ——— 100

These to be given out right.

The Second Pastoral Letter, from a Minister to his Parishioners: Being an earnest Exhortation to them to the great Duty of Consideration; the Consideration particularly of their latter End, as that without which both Preaching and Writing will be lost upon them ——— 100

These also to be given out-right.

The Third Pastoral Letter, inviting all Persons to come really, not in Name and Form only, under the Discipline of the Christian Institution, as being indeed a Yoke most easie, and a Burthen very light. ——— 100

These to be given out-right.

A

The

Dr. Bray's Proposal for a Laymen's Library Largely Written by Maryland Clergymen.

The idea of laymen's libraries was gradually formulated in Bray's mind during the period from 1696 to 1702 when he was most active in his efforts to strengthen the church in Maryland. At first he sent over a small and varied assortment of books to be distributed where they would do the most good. Later, he conceived the interesting idea of calling upon the local clergy to prepare abridgments of well-known theological works or even to write popular devotional works. When this plan was found to be impractical, he sent out laymen's libraries comprised of specially selected tracts to each of the parishes in the colony. These were to be used by the local clergymen to the best advantage in fostering an interest in the church and everything for which it stood.

One of Bray's greatest problems was that of getting the minister and vestries to acknowledge the receipt of the small parcels of books and even the parochial libraries which he sent them. After fruitless efforts on his own part, he persuaded Governor Nicholson to issue a proclamation ordering the vestry of each parish to return a list of all the books they had received. The proclamation was dated March 28, 1697, and called for:

... a true and full acco^t of what great Church Bibles, Comon Prayer Books & Books of Homilies they have & how they Came by th^m as also if they have now Recd: from me as a Guift to their Parish ffour Ordinary Bibles ffour of the Reverend Doct^r William's Catechisme Stitch't, as also ffour of his Lawfullness of Comon Prayer worship &^{ca} Stitch't and one whole Duty of Man, and if they did not Receive one of the Reverend Dr Brays Catechetical Lectures. . . .⁵

The vestry was warned to comply with the orders "as they will answer the contrary at their perill."

A short time before this Nicholson had acknowledged the receipt of a small collection of religious books sent by the Archbishop of Canterbury from the shop of Mr. Clout, a bookseller in St. Paul's churchyard. Among them were: *

The parsons Councillor	The poor mans Guide
An Abridgment of ye Ecclesiastical Laws	Ten brief Expositions of ye Church Catechism
3 small books named a Guide for Counstable	The poor mans help
6 small books named a familiar Guide	The Catechism of ye Church

These he probably distributed where they would do the most good.

* *Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, 1696/7-1698*, in *Archives of Maryland*, XXIII, 77.

* Nicholson to Archbishop of Canterbury, 15 February 1696/7. Fulham Palace Mss., Maryland No. 159. LC Trans.

Governor Nicholson, in spite of the slanders of his enemies who charged him with every conceivable crime and spread about the statement made by an Indian chief that he had been born drunk, devoted himself wholeheartedly to the church in Maryland.⁷ He conceived the unique idea of diverting a part of the money provided for the defense of the colony to purchase religious books. On March 18, 1696, he wrote the Bishop of London:

I most humbly propose yt an Order might be obtained from his Maty for a moiety of ye q^{tr} pt of ye Revenue of this province for ye buying ordinary Bibles with ye Common prayers, with some other good Books to be dispersed in this Country and pennsylvania, especially some small books about keeping ye Sabbath, receiving ye Sacrament, having their Children baptised, and against swearing, cursing, and drinking.⁸

Later, he proposed to the Maryland Assembly that:

... some part of the revenue given toward furnishing arms and ammunition for the use of the province be laid out for the purchase of books to be added to the books, which had been presented by the King, to form a library in the port of Annapolis and that a portion of the public revenue be applied to the enlargement thereof and that the library should be placed in the office and under the care of the commissary of the province, permitting all persons, desirous to study or read the books, to have access thereto under proper restrictions.⁹

There is no record to show that the Governor and the Bishop of London succeeded in getting King William to turn over money he needed in preparing for war or that the Assembly was willing to comply with Nicholson's unusual request. However, these interesting proposals show the importance he attached to providing religious books for the colonists. Dr. Steiner wrote that as far as he could determine this was the first instance of a public official recommending that public funds be used for the support of "a free public library."

In his manuscript Accounts, Bray showed the number of copies of several popular religious tracts which he had sent to the colonies before 1701. Of the "Preparative Discourses, or the pastoral Let-

⁷ Nicholson's devotion to the Church of England and to the colony is shown in his letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury on February 13, 1696/7: "... ffor ye saying of being kikk up stairs is true by my being removed from being lieutenant Govern^r & Commander in chief of Virginia (and I hope, without any ill done there by me) to be Govern^r of Maryland where I have found, to my sorrow, great Trouble & Charge: and suppose shall doe so still; if it doth not please God to send better times. If I have not finished those Affairs concerning o^r Churches, Schools, and ye Coll. in Virginia; I hope y^t they will not be laid to my charge, as wanting a heart to doe ym, but, as in truth it is, an Estate."

⁸ Fulham Palace Mss., Maryland No. 152. LC Trans. March 18, 95/6.

⁹ B. C. Steiner, "Rev. Thomas Bray and his American Libraries," *American Historical Review*, II (1896), 66-67.

ters to take Care of the Soule designed to be given, one into Every ffamily in the Plantations " he sent six thousand to Maryland and eighteen thousand to the other colonies. Of the " Discourses on ye Covent Grace giving a General Instruction into ye whole Doctrine of Christianity: To be lent by ye parochial Ministers according to their Discretion, more Especially to the Youth which they Design to Introduce to Confirmation, or the Holy Sacrament " he sent four thousand copies in all, of which one thousand went to Maryland. Bray also listed more than ten other books which were sent to the colonies in large number for distribution. Among them were: Bishop William's and Dr. Isham's *Exposition on the Church Catechism with Scripture Proofs* (500 copies), *Whole Duties of Man* (300 copies), *Friendly Letters to Young Men* (500 copies), *Christian Monitors* (500 copies), *Familiar Guide to the Holy Sacrament* (500 copies), Dr. Asheton's *pieces agt Cursing, Swearing, Blasphemy and Drunkenness* (500 copies), *An account of the Societies for Reformation of Manners* (500 copies), and Dr. Nicholl's *Christian Way to Salvation* (1000 copies).¹⁰

Soon after returning from his short stay in Maryland in 1700, Bray prepared a preliminary plan for laymen's libraries to be sent to the colony. He published a five-page document entitled *The Layman's Library: being a Lending Library for the Use of the Laity*.¹¹ It consisted of a classification or scheme of the subject of divinity with a list of books under each heading which were to be kept in each parish in the plantations to be loaned or given away at the minister's discretion. The cost of the entire collection was to be less than £10. The most unusual aspect of this document is the fact that a very large number of the titles were to be compiled by colonial clergymen. For example, under the heading of tracts to encourage a more thorough knowledge of the doctrines of Christianity he listed:

The surpassing Excellency of Christian Knowledge: more especially of the knowledge of Jesus Christ, in his Nature, and Offices; and particularly in what relates to his Sufferings, and Satisfaction, considered in a Discourse on I Cor. 2. 2. By a Plantation Divine."

In many cases where the books were to be written by Maryland clergymen, he gave the initials of the authors. From contemporary lists of the Maryland clergy it is possible to supply the full names of the authors whom he had selected. The following books were to be prepared by them:

¹⁰ From Manuscripts of Dr. Bray's Associates, SPG, Dr. Bray's Accounts, Part 1, 1696-1701/2, pages 28-30.

¹¹ Copy in Sion College Manuscripts, pp. 317-319. LC Trans.

A Summary Exposition on the Church-Catechism, extracted out of all the most considerable Expositions, which have been lately written upon the same: *To be read before, and approved of, by the whole Convention of the Mary-Land Clergy.*

The Great Mediator, extracted out of Dr. *Sherlock's* Knowledge of Jesus Christ, and Dr. Scott on the great Doctrine of the Mediation. By H[ugh] J[ones], a *Mary-Land* Divine.

The Wisdom, Goodness and Justice of God, as illustrated in our Redemption, extracted out of Dr. *Bate's* Harmony of the Divine Attributes, in the great Business of Man's Redemption; and Bishop *Stillingfleet*, on the Sufferings and Satisfaction of Christ. By H[enry] H[all], a *Mary-Land* Divine.

A Short Representation of our Future Judgment, to awaken secure and unthinking Sinners, extracted out of Dr. *Sherlock*, on Death and Judgment. By J[oseph] C[olbatch], a *Mary-Land* Divine.

The Christian on Earth preparing himself to be a Saint in Heaven; extracted out of Dr. *Scott's* Christian Life, The Life of God in the Soul of Man, and Dr. *Lucas* on Happiness. By T[homas] C[ockshute], a *Mary-Land* Divine.

Discourses on Reformation of Manners in General, and against Drunkenness, Lewdness, Prophaness, Swearing, Cursing, and Prophanation of the Lord's Day. By J[ohn] L[illiston] R[ichard] S[ewell] S[tephen] B[ordley] R[ichard] M[arsden] T[homas] H[owel] G[eorge] T[rotter] on the Eastern Shore. By H[ugh] J[ones] T[homas] C[ockshute] H[enry] H[all] J[oseph] C[olbatch] E[dward] T[opp] A[lexander] S[trachem] on the Western Shore. And on the Potomock-side, B[enjamin] N[obbes] R[obert] O[wen] and J[onathan] W[hite].

The Christian Penitent, extracted out of Bishop *Taylor*, Dr. *Ingelo*, *Amor Paenitens*, Dr. *Payn* on Repentance, Dr. *Goodman's* Penitent pardon'd. By B[enjamin] N[obbes], a *Mary-Land* Divine.

A Discourse on Death-bed Repentance, extracted out of Dr. *Hamond* on Death-bed Repentance; together with the now-named Writers upon the Doctrine of Repentance. By E[dward] T[opp], a *Mary-Land* Divine.

The Methods of God's Grace and Assistance, extracted out of Dr. *Hamond's* and Bishop *Sanderson's* Pacifick Letters. Dr. *Cleget* on the Operations of the Holy Ghost, and Mr. *Allen* on Divine Assistance. By J[ohn] L[illiston], a *Mary-Land* Divine.

The Worthy Communicant, briefly stated out of Dr. *Cudworth*, Bishop *Patrick*, Dr. *Pelling*, and Mr. *Kettlewel*, on the Lord's Supper; with proper Devotions. By S[tephen] B[ordley], a *Mary-Land* Divine.

An Extract out of *Grotius de Satisfactione Christi*; and Bishop *Stillingfleet's* Vindication of the Trinity. By a *Mary-Land* Divine.

An Extract out of Dr. *Alix's* Judgment of the Jewish Church against the Unitarians; and Bishop *Stillingfleet's* Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity. By a *Mary-Land* Divine.

Texts against Popery. Epitomiz'd by R[ichard] S[ewell], a *Mary-Land* Divine.

The Cases against the Papists. Epitomiz'd by J[onathan] W[hite], a *Mary-Land* Divine.

The Notes of the Church. Epitomiz'd by G[orge] T[rotter], a *Mary-Land* Divine.

Bishop King's Inventions of Men in the Worship of God. Epitomiz'd by a *Mary-Land* Divine.

Probably Bray discussed his plans for the laymen's libraries with the Maryland clergy during the visitation at Annapolis, and at that time assigned the books which they were to edit or abridge. There is no indication that the tracts were ever written and it is likely that the project fell through when he returned to England. A revised plan for laymen's libraries was published in 1701 in *Several Circular Letters to the Clergy of Mary-Land, Subsequent to their late Visitation*.¹² All of the titles to be written by colonial clergymen were omitted from this edition. He substituted for them popular religious tracts written by English clergymen and indicated the number of copies he planned to send.

On April 24 and May 6, 1701, he sent eleven laymen's libraries to Maryland in the care of Mr. Gabriel d'Emilliane and Mr. Humberston Baron who were sailing for the colonies. The libraries were sent to William and Mary's Parish in St. Mary's County; St. Paul's Parish in Prince George's County; Christ Church in Calvert County; All-Saint's in Calvert County; St. James's at Herring-Creek in Anne Arundel County; All-Hallow's in Anne Arundel County; St. Michael's in Talbot County; St. George's Parish and a place called Pickawaxen.¹³

The collections were exactly the same except that St. Mary's, St. Michael's and St. George's each received a parcel containing about three hundred additional copies.

The following list shows the titles and numbers of copies sent to each parish:¹⁴

TITLES	COPIES IN EACH LIBRARY
Bibles	10
Expositions of the Ch. Cat ^m	20
Catschisms with Prayers and Graces.....	20
Short Discourse on ye Baptismal Covt.....	20

¹² Reprinted in Steiner's *Rev. Thomas Bray in Maryland* Historical Society Fund Publications, No. 37, pp. 153-156. This was not listed in the *Term Catalogues*.

¹³ In the year 1701 thirty-five boxes of books were shipped to Maryland by the Bishop of London. See H. R. McIlwaine, ed., *Executive Journals of the Council of Colonial Virginia, 1699-1705*, II, 191.

¹⁴ From the original inventories in the Bray manuscripts at Sion college, pp. 300-316. LC Trans.

TITLES	COPIES IN EACH LIBRARY
Common Prayers.....	10
Dr. Beveridge's Sermon on ye Common Prayer.....	10
Introductions of ye N. Version of Psalms.....	20
Pastoral Letters shewing ye Necessity & Advantage of an Early Religion.....	20
Pastoral Letters from a Minister to his Parishoners.....	100
Second Pastorals.....	100
Third Pastorals.....	100
Fourth Pastorals.....	100
Catechetical Discourses.....	2
Guides to a Christian.....	10
Nature & Necessity of Justifying & Saving Faith.....	10
Surpassing Excy of Chrian Knowledge.....	10
Whole Duties of Man.....	10
Chrian Monitors.....	10
Seamen's Monitors.....	10
Earnest Exhortations to Religious Duties both publick & private	10

TITLES SENT ONLY TO ST. MARY'S, ST. MICHAEL'S AND
ST. GEORGE'S LIBRARIES

Ashton's Death-bed Repentance.....	10
Divine Art of Prayer.....	10
Chrrians daily Devotion *.....	50
Discourses on ye Nature Necessity & Benefitt of Sacramts... ..	10
Dorrington's Familiar Guide.....	10
Accounts of ye Society for Reformation of Manners.....	10
Short Vindications.....	50
Earnest Persuasives to the Observation of ye Lds day.....	50
Kind Cautions to prophane Swearers.....	50
Rebukes to the Sins of Uncleanness.....	50
St. Cyprian's Discourse on Unity.....	5
Faith & Practice of a Ch: of Eng: man.....	5
Serious Call to the Quakers **.....	5
Mr. Keith's Chrian Cat ^m	5
Addresses to ye Roman Catholicks.....	5
Accounts of ye French Persecution of ye Protestants with Exhortation to Perseverance.....	5
Bp. King's Inventions of Men in he worp of God.....	5

* Sent to St. Michael's library only.

** 50 copies to St. Michael's library.

Almost two years passed before the vestry of St. James's Parish received and recorded the laymen's library, and the catalog of it differed in many details from the invoice Bray drew up.¹⁵ For example, instead of sending the *Discourses on the Nature Necessity & Benefitt of Sacraments* he sent a parcel of *Kind Cautions to Profane*

¹⁵ Vestry Book of St. James's Parish, in Maryland Diocesan Library.

Swearers. Perhaps he recalled his visit to this parish several years before and at the last minute decided to include certain tracts of a more practical nature hoping to reform certain undesirable traits he had noticed in the worthy parishioners.

Much more spectacular than the small laymen's lending librairies was the Bibliothecae Provinciales or Annapolitan Library as it was variously called. This collection contained one thousand and ninety-five books and cost £350.¹⁶ It served as a model for similar although smaller libraries sent to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston and St. George in Bermuda. The catalog of the Annapolitan Library has not been preserved but the manuscript volume entitled "Bibliothecae Provinciales Americanae Being the Registers of Books Sent Towards Laying the Foundation of Five more provincial Libraries in Imitation of that of Annapolis in Maryland" gives a good idea of its contents.¹⁷ Over four hundred volumes belonging to this collection are still preserved at St. John's College.

The Library was begun about 1696 and was largely financed by a grant of one hundred guineas from Princess Anne. In the rough biographical sketch of Bray, written about 1705, mention is made of the founding of the library:

About the same time it was, that the Secretary of Maryland, Sr Thomas Lawrence himself, with Dr. Bray did in behalf of that Province waite upon the then Princess of Denmark, her present Majesty, humbly to request the Gracious Acceptance of the Governours and Countrys Dutiful respects in having Denominated the Metropolis of that Province, and but lately Built, from her Royal Highnesses Name, Annapolis. And soon after he being favoured with a Noble Benefaction from the same Royal Hand towards his Libraries in America, he dedicated the Premier Library in those parts fixed at Annapolis and which has Books of the Choicest Kinds belonging to it to the value of neare 400 £, to her Glorious Memory, by the Title of the Annapolitan Library, which words are inscrib'd upon the several Books, as well in gratitude to her present Majesty, as for their better preservation from Loss or Imbezlement.¹⁸

On September 18, 1696, Sir Thomas Lawrence and members of the Council submitted some proposals to the House of Delegates, one of which was the question where the Annapolitan Library should be placed. A few days later the House discussed the question and

Thought the Comissary's Office of this Province the most propper and fitting place to lodge the said Library in, because first we hope that when

¹⁶ The best account of this library is Ford K. Brown's *The Annapolitan Library at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.*, 17 pp.

¹⁷ In the Manuscripts of Dr. Bray's Associates, SPG, LC Trans. The New York Public Library also has a transcript.

¹⁸ Bray manuscripts, Sion College Library, folio 39. For a discussion of the source of this biographical sketch see this Magazine, XXXIV, 248 (September, 1939).

the Commissary arrives that office will be annexed to him, and Secondly that being a public office dayly open and attended any person desirous to study or read any of the s^d Books may have recourse thereunto and the use thereof. But we conceive it necessary that the Commissary give security for the keeping of the s^d Library.¹⁹

Some idea of the room proposed for the use of the library can be had from the description of the new State House given in the act directing the use of the various rooms passed in 1697:

. . . the fore porch to be for the Commissary Office of Records of Probat of Wills and Granting Administrations &c to be kept in . . .²⁰

DE
BIBLIOTHECA
ANNOPOLITA
NA

..: SVB :.
AVSPICIIS :.
WILHELMI · III ·

Ownership Marks Stamped in Gilt Letters on Covers of Each
Volume in Annapolitan Library.

The political office of Commissary General had been promised to Bray to help support him during his residence in Maryland, but for some reason he never enjoyed the revenues from that position. During his short stay in the colony he doubtless inspected the library and apparently did not approve of the room in which it was housed. On April 30, 1700 he got a member of the Lower House to propose

. . . that it is absolutely necessary that some Repository or place be particularly appointed to Secure the Publick Library of this Province.²¹

A committee appointed to consider the matter approached the directors of the recently established King William's School and secured their permission to house the library in the school building:

By the Gov^r Trustees and Visitors of the ffree Schoole, May 9th 1700
Agreed that the Library be placed in the ffree schoole in the roome pitched upon untill such time as it can be otherwise Disposed of without any rent or consideration therefore. Signed p Order Wm. Bladen Clk Lib^{ry} School.²²

¹⁹ *Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly, 1693-1697, in Archives of Maryland, XIX, 486.*

²⁰ *Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly, 1693-1697, in Archives of Maryland, XIX, 594-5.*

²¹ *Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly, 1700-1704, in Archives of Maryland, XXIV, 47.*

²² *Ibid.*, 82.

It was indeed fortunate that the library was moved out of the State House because in 1704 the building was entirely destroyed by fire.

This arrangement served for twenty years, but in 1720 the trustees of King William's School decided to return the custody of the library to the government. Perhaps the school building was crowded and space was needed for enlarged classes, or it is possible that the heavy theological books were no longer used by the teachers and students. On October 24, 1720, Thomas Bordley and Amos Garrett were ordered to arrange with workmen and to provide materials for furnishing "the room over the new back building and to make it fit for Receiveing [*sic*] the Publick Library. . . ." The school was given £86 for the rent of the room which had been used for the library.²³

The room in the State House was not prepared according to the orders of the Lower House and the books were piled on the floor. In 1723 Reverend Samuel Skippon found them in this condition and petitioned the Upper House that:

. . . the provincial library now lying on Heaps in the Council House may be placed upon Shelves to prevent the Books from being Destroyed by the injuries of the weather, and in order to make them usefull to the Province . . .²⁴

The two Houses conferred together, and appointed a joint committee which reported on October 14, 1723:

The said Committee Agrees with John Smith of Annapolis Joyner to fix cases in the Conference Chamber for the Preservation of the Provincial Library with strong Shelves and partitions at Convenient Distances with six large Sash Doors which Cases are to begin at the Back of the door of the said Chamber and to be Continued to the Window on the West Side of the Room and from the said window to the Closet Door on the same Side of the Room to be the full height of the Room and fifteen or sixteen Inches in Breadth from the Wainscot, to be fill'd with pannels of good wainscot as high as the Surbase of the Room, and all Above that height to be well sash'd with Glass to find three good hinges two Plate Bolts, and one good Lock and Key to each Door and all other materials necessary for Compleating the said Work (Sash Glass only excepted) which work the said Smith promises compleatly to finish by Christmas next according to the Direction and approbation of the Reverend Samuel Skippon.²⁵

The books have been moved about Annapolis several times since and were probably turned over to St. John's College in 1789 when King William's School was absorbed. The other Provincial libraries have been burned or destroyed with the exception of a few volumes

²³ *Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly, 1720-1723*, in *Archives of Maryland*, XXXIV, 95.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, 511-512.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, 535.

preserved at the New York Society Library, and about two hundred books now in the Boston Athenaeum.

The Provincial libraries sent to the other colonial towns were carefully classified under the following subdivisions. The number of volumes sent to New York and Boston respectively is shown after the subject heading: ²⁶

SUBJECT	NEW YORK	BOSTON
I. The H. Script: w th Commentators.....	23	20
II. Fathers	7	17
III. Discourses Apologetical.....	9	3
III. Bodies of Divinity both Catechetical & Scholastical	14	9
V. On y ^e Gen ^l Doctrine of y ^e Cov ^t of Grace and On the Creed—both y ^e whole Body of Credenda & on particular Articles.....	18	22
VI. Of Moral Laws & X ^{an} Duties.....	28	18
VII. Of Repent: & Mortificacon.....	3	1
VIII. Of Divine Assistance, Prayer and y ^e Sacram ^{ta} — those Means of performing the foregoing Articles.....	10	8
IX. Sermons	34	14
X. Ministerial Directories.....	5	8
XI. Controversial	19	14
XII. Historical and Geographical—		
i. Humanity, viz ^t Ethicks & Oeconomicks...	6	3
ii. Polity & Law.....	0	0
iii. History and its Appendages—Chronology, Geography, Voyages and Travails.....	23	12
iiii. Physiology, Anatomy, Chirurgery & Medicine	2	0
v. Mathematics & Trade.....	0	1
vi. Grammars & Lexicons.....	6	2
vii. Rhetorick	1	0
viii. Logick.....	1	0
ix. Poetry	3	0
x. Miscellanies	6	0

Under the heading of "Humanity" were Plutarch's *Works* in Greek and Latin; Vergil, Horace and Terence *ad usum Delphini*; Pliny and Epictetus. Among the titles under the division of history were Sir Richard Baker's *Chronology of the Kings of England*; Sir William Dugdale's *View of the late Troubles*; Dupin's *Ecclesiastical History of the first Centuries*; Bishop Taylor's *Life of Christ*; *Lives of the Fathers*; Purnel's *History of the Reformation*; *Observations Historical and Genealogical of the Princes of Europe*; and Paren-

²⁶ The catalog of the books sent to New York is analyzed in Austin B. Keep's *History of the New York Society Library*, New York, 1908, pp. 12-13. The information about the Boston Provincial Library is taken from the "Register of Books" in the "Bibliothecae Provinciales Americanae" in the manuscripts of Dr. Bray's Associates, pp. 3-18.

nus's *Geography with Tanton's Maps*. Leighburn's *Cursus Mathematicus* in folio was the sole volume of pure science. Littleton's Dictionary and a Greek and Latin lexicon and grammar were probably sent to Annapolis. *The Art of Speaking* and *The Art of Thinking* were included for the improvement of the clergy. The few volumes of poetry sent included *Poetae Antiqui*, *Euchanani Psalmi* and Milton's *Paradise Lost*. The rest of the books were theological works.

There is unfortunately no way of knowing how important the Annapolitan, the parochial and the laymen's libraries were in the cultural life of the colony. No record has been found showing contemporary opinion when they were received, and the letterbooks of eighteenth century laymen in Maryland are silent about the use made of them. The parochial libraries were mentioned on a few occasions by the colonial clergy in their correspondence with the Bishop of London. In 1724 in reply to a query about the condition of the parochial libraries each clergyman who received the circular letter replied telling of the size of his collection and the frequency of the visitations of the vestry. Those who had not at that time received libraries were particularly careful to show the need of one. Thomas Thomson, rector of Dorchester Parish, replied that:

I have no parochial Library, w^{ch} hath been & still is a great discouragement & detriment to myself and several others of my well disposed people who are addicted to reading.²⁷

Reverend Samuel Skippon, rector of St. Anne's Parish in Annapolis, who was responsible for rescuing the Annapolitan Library when he found it lying on the floor in the State House wrote:

Here is a tollerable good Provincial Library, but no parochial one. The books are well preserved.²⁸

These references are practically the only evidence to show the books were appreciated. But the fact that such a large proportion of the books in the personal libraries of Marylanders were of the same character as those in the church libraries would indicate that Bray's benefactions were probably well used.²⁹

The Quakers looked upon Bray's library projects with a mixture of scorn and fear. Shortly after his return from Maryland, Bray published *A Memorial Representing The Present State of Religion on the Continent of North-America* in which he made several biting criticisms of the Quakers. Joseph Wyeth, the Quaker's champion in

²⁷ W. S. Perry, *Historical Collections Relating to the American Colonial Church*, Maryland, IV, 231.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 195.

²⁹ This will be discussed in the next article in this series.

England, immediately published *Remarks on Dr. Bray's Memorial*. The sarcastic comparison which he made between Christ's disciples and Dr. Bray's missionaries must have aroused the wrath of that venerable clergyman. Wyeth wrote:

The Apostles needed not *Librarian* to render them *Useful* where they came; so that it's plain, there is very great odds between the *Ministry* that God sends, and the *Missionaries* that Dr. Bray requires. The first could Preach by the help of the *Spirit* without books: But his may Preach by the help of Books without the Spirit. Thus the *Doctor* will make his *Missionaries* resemble the Apostles in Practice, such as the *Blacks* in the Plantations resemble the *whites* in complexion.²⁰

In spite of his critics Bray retained his interest in his libraries until his death on February 15, 1730. Just before embarking for Maryland in 1700 he inspected the lending library at Gravesend which had been established for the use of the clergy, gentlemen and naval officers who had to wait there for a favorable wind before sailing. After visiting it he wrote in his journal:

Some perhaps will Censure me in w^t I have Endeavour'd here, and Else where in England of this Kind, as going beyond my lind [?]. Let it be as it will. I shall now once for all, declare, y^t were my power and Interest equall to my Inclinations, the Clergy in no part of Christendom, much less at Home, should be Destitute for me of Books, requisite to Enable them to Instruct [?]. & Mankind in all things necessary to Salvation. And therefore in what part of the world I shall at any time Sink in my Breath, or it may please God to Send me; I shall not cease to do y^e utmost I can, to Advance in a more peculiar manner, this Design.²¹

It is difficult to overemphasize the importance of Bray's contributions to the cultural development of Maryland in the eighteenth century. The Established Church, an institution which together with the schools and the printing press, stimulated the intellectual life of the colony, received much of its early impetus from Dr. Bray who carefully selected clergymen for service in the new world and provided material support for them so that the quality of the clergy would remain high. But his libraries and the three societies which he founded, the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and Dr. Bray's Associates, all brought into being with the high purpose of disseminating religion and knowledge, will always be considered his greatest achievements. Such a contribution in a rude and sparsely settled land was indeed of noble proportions, and is an enduring monument to a zealous churchman and scholar.

²⁰ Joseph Wyeth, *Remarks on Dr. Bray's Memorial*, London, 1701, p. 36.

²¹ The entry was made under December 16, 1699. Sion College Mss., LC Trans. Folio 84a. The Journal was written for the members of the SPCK.

EARLY ANNAPOLIS RECORDS¹

By M. L. RADOFF

The following is a list of the Annapolis town records from the earliest extant to the beginning of the nineteenth century. With the exception of the first book on the list, "Liber B," which is in the Land Office, located in the Hall of Records at Annapolis, the whole series is now in the Hall of Records proper. In addition, the Hall has the minutes of the Corporation until the charter change of 1819 and some other miscellaneous material of an even later date. The more recent records are to be found in the municipal building on Duke of Gloucester Street, Annapolis.

The records of Annapolis began with the incorporation in 1708 and there were records for the port prior to that. Provision was made for the storage of records in the first capitol: The council considered a bill on June 5, 1697 "for directing & appoynting to what use the severall roomes in the state house at Annapolis shall be applied to. Read first time It being proposed that one of the upper roomes in the highest storey on the right hand be set aside for the Towne Clk. to keepe his office in."² The town clerk was the only officer mentioned at this time. "An Act directing & appoynting to what use the severall Roomes in the State house in the Towne & port of Annapolis shall be appoynted"³ doubtless the same as the above, was approved and signed by the governor on June 11. The full Act gives the quarters for every officer, "... in the two Rooms on the Right Hand in the upper Loft one for the County Clarke to keep the County Records in and the other for Annapolis Town Clark to keep his papers in. . . ."⁴

The town clerk of the incorporated town of Annapolis never used this room, for the state house built in 1697 burned in 1704 four years before the granting of a charter. The earlier port clerk may have been discouraged by the proposed ordinance that "noe tobacco be smoaked in any of the roomes of the State house under a penalty of 10s to his Ma^{ty} towards repairing the said State house."⁵ In any case the records for the port and early charter period have disappeared. It is more than likely that such records as existed for the

¹ A part of this article was prepared while the author was connected with the Historical Records Survey of the Works Progress Administration; he was assisted in the Annapolis work by Francis J. Laing and Miss Beatrice Shoenig also of the Survey.

² *Archives*, XIX, 536.

³ *Ibid.*, 551.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 595.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 546.

port and town before the incorporation were not preserved among the records of the town after the incorporation, for their nature must have changed radically with the change in town government and their usefulness would have been very small. It is probable that in 1708 a new set of books was started beginning with Liber A which has disappeared. Only external evidence of record-making exists until July 26, 1721. For example, there are three curious depositions to be found in the Black Book series of the Maryland Archives. I give the shortest statement:

William Cumming of the City of Annapolis declares that at a Mayors Court held sometime in January last at Mr. Kennedys house, after Court the Mayor Recorder and some of the Aldermen being in Company drinking Severall healths, I heard it debated whether or not my Lord Baltimore was in the same Station here as the Princes of the Empire of Germany, my causa scientica Mr. Griffith, Johnson the Barber being standing by I said to Mr. Griffith, My Lord Baltimore has several tenants here of more opulent fortunes than severall of the Princes of Germany but who spoke the words or introduced the discourse I cannot charge my memory with." ⁶

From the mayor's deposition we learn that this incident, which seems to have aroused resentment, occurred in January 1719/20.

After the two-year period for which we have records (July 1720-April 1722) there is another long gap until 1757. A hint as to the fate of the records of this period is given in a report of the Committee of Aggrievances and Courts of Justice to the Lower House on Monday, September 23, 1745:

Your Committee have likewise inspected the Mayors' Court Office of the City of Annapolis and find the said Office in very confused order, Papers of different Sorts promiscuously in a Tub, and trod underfoot; . . . we conceive the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen should be directed to order the said office be kept in better Order; . . . ⁷

Whatever the cause, nothing now remains of the Annapolis City records before 1757 except the two years of Corporation and Mayor's Court proceedings found in Liber B. This book was preserved no doubt because it came shortly to be devoted exclusively to the recording of land indentures for Annapolis, and these were, of course, considered to be of much more importance than other records. There is no record of the transfer of this book from the custody of the town to the Land Office; all that we can certainly know is that it was there when the oldest present employe of the land office took up his duties, some forty years ago.

⁶ 3; no. 21. The other two are nos. 25 and 27 the latter being the Mayor's.

⁷ *Archives*, XLIV, 182.

The books in the Hall of Records were transferred from the Municipal building in May, 1937, subject to recall by the municipality. They were without titles or labelling of any kind except for an occasional "Misc."; the numbers used below are temporary numbers given the volumes for the convenience of researchers. The reader will note the curious types of material which were bound together (the binding seems to be no older than the last half of the century). Only a few of the volumes were originally books, the rest are merely catch-alls for loose papers which were taken out of miscellaneous files and bound together without any consideration for subject or date. There is little pagination, and the material is as likely to start from the back as from the front of the book and is almost certain to reverse the initial order at least once in each volume. It is hoped that this analysis will encourage researches to use these books, for they are full of good Annapolis material which has been most difficult to handle in the past.

Liber B. 452 pp. (On flyleaf appears "Mayor's Court Proceedings Beginning in the Year 1720—John Talbott CLK" and the same in a different hand, written the length of the page and to which is added in pencil "to May 1784") Mayor's Court proceedings July 26, 1720, pp. 1-10; Corporation minutes, August 1, 1720, pp. 11-12; Corporation, Sept. 29, 1720, pp. 12-13; Mayor's Court—October 25, 1720, pp. 13-14; Mayor's Court, October 29, 1720, pp. 14-17; Mayor's Court, January 17, 1720/21, pp. 18-26; Corporation, March 3, 1720/21, pp. 27-32; Mayor's Court, April 25, 1721, pp. 32-34; Corporation, May 1, 1721, pp. 35-37; Indentures, 37-48; Mayor's Court, July 25, 1721, p. 49; Corporation, Sept. 6, 1721, pp. 49-51; Corporation, Sept. 29, 1721, pp. 51-52; Mayor's Court, October 31, 1721, pp. 53-53; Mayor's Court, Nov. 7, 1721, pp. 54-71; Blank pages, pp. 72-88; Corporation, April 5, 1722, p. 89; Indentures, pp. 90-117; Mayor's Court, April 24, 1722, pp. 119-123; Indentures, pp. 125-452. Indentures cover the period from 1720 to 1784. Index for Indentures only, alph. by grantee in small vol. attached to back of book. 15" x 10½" x 2".

No title, No. 1, marked 1753 to 1757. 150 pp. (111 used). Minutes of the mayor's court only, from October 30, 1753, to February 11, 1757. There is record here of the court's appointing days for meetings of the corporation, but there is no record of the meetings themselves. No index. 13" x 8" x 1".

No title, No. 2. Approx. 352 pp. containing meeting of the corporation August 13, 1757-January 1765; law preventing the bringing in of persons with contagious diseases, p. 223; last page states: "Rest of proceedings January 1765 are in succeeding Liber TH No. [no number covered by binding.]" No index. 13" x 8" x 1½".

No title, No. 3, marked 1766 to 1772. Approx. 200 pp. containing court records only. No index. 13" x 8" x 1".

No title, No. 4. Approx. 500 pp. (1-30 numbered). (On flyleaf appears "Proceedings of the Mayor's Court of Annapolis." Flyleaf in back, "Pro-

ceedings of the Corporation of the City of Annapolis.") 32 pp. used for mayor's court April 29, 1783-January 28, 1785; 6 pp. used for corporation April 29, 1783-November 3, 1783. After seven blank pages, reading from back of vol., mayor's court again appears from January 7, 1789-April 28, 1790. No index. 16" x 10" x 2".

Misc., No. 5. Approx. 250 pp. containing license book 1823, 1825-26; 2 pp. of miscellaneous receipts of clerk 1826, including exhibitions from 1826-January 1829; mayor's court 1803, 1804; oaths of officers (test book) from April 12, 1819-April 1825, 1828-30; 31 pp. of various oaths for the use of the clerk of court with parenthetical heading on first page, " (Harriss' entries)," from which it is copied, no date; 2 pp. of annual appointments made by mayor's court and corporation in the month of January; 8 pp. of corporation meetings, January 23, 1780, February 4, 1781, March 18, 1781, April 7, 1781; 18 pp. of mayor's court August 22, 1780-March 31, 1781; 10 pp. of license book for 1828; 20 pp. of mayor's court docket for January term 1792; 32 pp. of mayor's court from January term, 1782, to October term, 1782. No index. 8½" x 7" x 1".

Misc., No. 6. Approx. 250 pp. (On flyleaf appears "The Mayor's Court Minute Book August 1st 1783"), July 29, 1783, to October 25, 1785, followed immediately by "Mayor's Court Docket to July Term 1801," January term 1801 to 1803 for half of book, no pagination, *circa* 150 pp.; 60 pp. of minutes of the corporation from August 25, 1811, to March 10, 1819; 16 pp. of list of jurors at the mayor's court, January term, 1813, followed by minutes of the court from January term, 1813, to February term, 1813; list of jurors for January term, 1814, and minutes of the court ending March 14, 1814; list of jurors for January term, 1815, and minutes of the court from January term, 1815, through June term, 1818. No index. 14" x 9" x ½".

No title, No. 7. Approx. 250 pp. containing continuance docket, of which first page is to January term, 1790. Halfway through volume is statement, "Mayor's Court Docket January — [and in pencil in a modern hand] 1787; 16 pp. of tax assessments of Annapolis for 1825 (apparently only this one year), followed by additions; 42 pp. of minutes of the mayor's court, July 8, 1801, to November 11, 1803, and 62 pp. for 1804 to August, 1807. No index. 15¾" x 10" x 1".

Misc., No. 8. Approx. 150 pp. containing 28 pp. of mayor's court January term, 1811, through February term, 1812; meeting of corporation April 20, 1789, through August 1794, including a meeting of October, 1791, during which a by-law was passed "to revise the proceedings of the mayor's court"; several loose pages, numbered 85-113, of mayor's court from January 30, 1793, through February 3, 1794, followed by several loose pages of 1794 docket which should follow above almost immediately; returns of elections to Congress, 1789; poll taken for election of members of common council, 1793; several pages of minutes of corporation July 3, 1790; several pages of court minutes January 28, 1779; minutes of the corporation from July 8, 1801, to August 17, 1811; several loose pages in back of book "Mayor's Court Docket," the terms of April, July, October 1803. No index. 13" x 8" x 1".

No title, No. 9. Approx. 150 pp. (This volume is composed almost entirely of original papers, unfolded and so bound.) Contains 2 pp. of minutes of corporation, January 6, 1800; mayor's court, January 20, 1800, through February, 1800; minutes of corporation from March 7, 1800, through July, 1800; mayor's court from January 29, 1799, to March, 1799; mayor's court from January 30, 1798, to April, 1798. The following items begin from back of book: mayor's court, January, 1783; minutes of corporation from April 29, 1783, to March 9, 1784 (a pencil note saying these proceedings have been recorded); mayor's court—rough minutes, 1793; minutes of corporation, September, 1798, to December, 1798; docket, January term, 1806; mayor's court, October, 1792, January, 1794. No index. 13" x 8" x 1".

No title, No. 10. Approx. 150 pp. containing mayor's court docket for January terms, 1790, 1794, 1795; minute book, mayor's court, January term, 1795; dockets, January terms, 1796, 1791, 1801; proceedings of mayor's court from September, 1795, to March, 1796; corporation minutes from September 5, 1796, to October 31, 1797; corporation minutes from April, 1799, to October, 1799; court minutes from April, 1799, to October, 1799; docket, January term, 1799, 1800; docket, July term, 1800; rough docket and summons docket, January term, 1805. No index. 13" x 8" x 1".

Misc., No. 11. Approx. 125 pp. (On flyleaf appears "Liber E. F. No. 1 Containing Bye-Laws 1760.") Contains new set of by-laws of July 29, 1760; reading from back of volume, 26 pp. of by-laws from February, 1797, to April, 1799. No index. 13" x 8" x 1".

Misc., No. 12. Approx. 150 pp. (On flyleaf appears "Minute Book of the Corporation of the City of Annapolis July 1800—.") Contains corporation minutes from August 19, 1800, to February, 1801; minutes of mayor's court from January 27, 1801, to October, 1801 (bound to read from both front and back); mayor's court then badly mixed, 1787, 1806, 1807, 1792, January term, 1805; rough minutes, October, 1806. No index. 13" x 8" x 1".

Journal, 1783-1784, No. 13. Approx. 30 pp. containing several loose papers of corporation minutes, March 6, 1795; mayor's court, January 26, 1796. The book proper contains 22 pp. used for corporation minutes, April 29, 1783, to August 26, 1784. No index. 13" x 8" x 1/4".

Chronological Sequence of Proceedings of the Corporation is as follows: 1720-22 Liber B; 1757 Vol. 2; 1765 Vol. 2; 1780 Vol. 5; 1781 Vol. 5; 1783 Vols. 4, 9, 13; 1784 Vols. 4, 9, 13; 1785 Vol. 14; 1789-1791 Vol. 8; 1795 Vol. 13; 1796-1797 Vol. 10; 1798 Vol. 9; 1799 Vol. 10; 1800 Vols. 9, 12; 1801 Vol. 12.

Chronological Sequence of all types of Mayor's Court Records: 1720-22, Liber B; 1753-57 Vol. 1; 1766-72 Vol. 3; 1779 Vol. 8; 1780-81 Vol. 5; 1782 Vol. 5; 1783 Vols. 9, 6; 1784 Vol. 6; 1785, Vol. 6; 1787 Vols. 7, 12; 1789-1790 Vols. 4, 7, 10; 1791 Vol. 10; 1792, Vols. 5, 11, 9, 12; 1793 Vols. 9, 8; 1794 Vols. 10, 9, 8; 1795, 1796 Vols. 10, 13; 1798 Vol. 9; 1799 Vols. 9, 10; 1800 Vols. 9, 10; 1801 Vols. 10, 12, 6, 7; 1802 Vols. 6, 7; 1803 Vols. 6, 7, 5, 8, 12; 1804 Vols. 5, 7; 1805, Vols. 7, 12, 10; 1806 Vols. 9, 12; 1807 Vol. 12; 1811, 1812 Vol. 8; 1813, 1814 Vol. 6; 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818 Vol. 6.

Hall of Records, Annapolis.

BOOK REVIEWS

Lewis Evans. By LAWRENCE HENRY GIPSON. To which is added Evans' A Brief Account of Pennsylvania [and other Essays and Maps]. Philadelphia: Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1939. 246 pp. \$7.50.

This probably definitive account of one who is best known as an early cartographer in this country, and collection of his publications, including maps, consists of seventy-five pages relating what is known of his life and publications; followed by about a hundred and seventy pages of reprints of articles and maps which were published by him.

Little is known of his early life, before he came to Pennsylvania. He was born about 1700, and as his name might indicate (e. g., Sir Hugh Evans, in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*), was a Welshman by birth and family. He is found established in Philadelphia in 1736, apparently after having travelled extensively, as references in his publications imply. He there carried on the business or profession of a surveyor and draftsman. There is still in existence a specimen of his work as an engrosser, in the form of the Articles of Association, or Deed of Settlement, of an early insurance association in Philadelphia, a document on a roll of parchment fifteen feet long with signatures extending it to forty-four feet. For this he was paid through Franklin £2.9. He also gave public lectures on scientific subjects, especially electricity, which he had studied under the guidance of Franklin. He was not only intimate with Franklin, but with other scientists of his time, and Peter Kalm, the Swedish botanist who laid the foundation for a systematic study of the plants of North America (and for whom our "laurel," or ivy as it is commonly called in the South, was given its scientific name, and the name by which it is known in England as an ornamental bush; "*Kalmia*") referred to him as "that ingenious engineer Lewis Evans," and as the source of much of the information which he had obtained.

But it is for his maps, and the articles which were published in connection with them, that he is known to posterity.

The earliest of his known maps is a plat which was not published, but a facsimile of which is prefixed to the present volume. It is a survey of the celebrated "Walking Purchase," dated 1738, or in the year following that transaction with the Indians, by which they agreed to surrender to the Pennsylvanians their rights in so much land as could be walked around in one day. By methods not unlike the legendary account of how Queen Dido acquired from the natives the original site of Carthage, under a grant of so much land as could be enclosed or covered by a bull's hide, this was extended to include an immense area of land on the upper Delaware.

The earliest published map is that of 1749, embracing what would now be called the Middle Atlantic States. It appears to have displeased Thomas Penn, then the Chief Proprietary of Pennsylvania, because it did not indicate the boundaries of Pennsylvania, which were in dispute on different sides, to the full extent as claimed by Pennsylvania, and he also wrote: "What he can take notice of Cressap's Settlement for, I cannot conceive, unless to oblige the Government of Maryland."

It might be supposed that this refers to Col. Cresap's settlement at Old-town on the Potomac, which had then existed for several years, and was not beyond the limits of the Pennsylvania claims. Reference to the map shows however no indication of Cresap's settlement on the Potomac, but the word "Cressop" on the Susquehanna where crossed by the Road to Lancaster, the site of the so-called "Conojacular War" (*Md. Hist. Mag.*, IX, p. 1), a location abandoned by Cresap many years before. It is omitted on the second edition of the map in 1752.

Some efforts were made on behalf of the Pennsylvania Proprietors to employ Evans to explore the western bounds of Pennsylvania, and elaborate instructions were prepared for such an expedition. Evans demanded one hundred guineas for his services, besides travelling expenses, instruments and certain guarantees if he should be captured by the Indians or sent as a prisoner to France. The expedition was not undertaken.

Subsequently, in 1753, Evans offered his services to Maryland in the contest then pending over the boundary with Pennsylvania, and he seems to have contemplated removing to Maryland if his offer were accepted. It was favorably received by Governor Sharpe, who advanced him £96 for expenses of procuring abstracts from the early Dutch records of New York. Secretary Calvert, uncle of the then minor Lord Baltimore, rejected the offer. He was especially displeased because Evans had said in his memorial submitted that in the agreement between Penn and Baltimore (which later was the basis for the suit in the English Court of Chancery by which the boundary was ultimately established), it had been admitted that the boundary was in the latitude between 39 and 40, and not precisely 40.

In 1755 Evans published his best known map covering a much larger territory, and especially the valley of the Ohio River and other territory in dispute with France. An advance copy of this map was sent by Governor Morris to Sir John St. Clair for the use of Braddock's expedition. With the map was published an "Analysis" explaining it, and giving many details about the country; especially urging that the French be not allowed to preempt the western lands before they were occupied by the English.

This publication was reviewed in several English periodicals, including a review by Dr. Samuel Johnson. Dr. Johnson, while praising the clearness and elegance of the map and treatise, complained of the latter as being "not without some admixture of the American Dialect." He agreed with Evans that any fear that the colonies would ever attempt to break off their dependence on England, was "chimerical and vain"; but differed from Evans' view that settlements should at once be established on the Ohio, because "since the end of all human actions is happiness, why should any number of our inhabitants be banished to a tractless * desert."

After Braddock's defeat, there was some public criticism of Evans' statements, especially his conclusion that the route by the Potomac was the best

* What Dr. Johnson meant would be, in modern form, and perhaps more correctly in his own time, of course "trackless." However destitute of ways of communication the valley of the Ohio then was, it was not without extensive tracts of land, though unsettled by whites. In his own dictionary Dr. Johnson after giving the usual meanings of "tract," adds that the word seems to be sometimes used by Shakspeare as meaning "track." As he is critical of Evans' English, it is perhaps not out of place to notice to this extent his own usage. The interchangeable use of "track" and "tract" is common in provincial records and maps.

to the Ohio country (in which Washington, it may be noted, agreed with him). This led to the publication of his second "Analysis" as it is called in the present publication, being an answer to such criticisms. This contained severe comments on the actions of Pennsylvania officials, and Evans seems to have found it necessary to remove to New York, in order to escape prosecution in Pennsylvania. There however he was pursued by Governor Morris with a civil suit for libel, on which he was arrested and confined in jail until he should give security in the action, which he appears to have been unable to do. Before his case reached trial, he died in 1756, of illness aggravated by his hardships.

His general map of 1755 was the basis for subsequent maps for a long period, and his maps and his articles played no small part in the final determination of the territorial controversy with the French. It is very fitting that Lewis Evans should have been selected for a work of this character (which cannot be adequately published in reliance on popular support) by the Pennsylvania Historical Society. The Author's part is clear and well written, and of course well documented. The typography and arrangement are excellent, and combine to make a handsome and permanent volume.

CHARLES MCH. HOWARD.

Happy Days: 1880-1892. By H. L. MENCKEN. New York, Knopf, 1940. 313 pp. \$2.75.

Mr. Mencken was born on Defenders Day, 1880, so that his extremely personal story of the first twelve years of his life is, to a full half of us, very recent history indeed. If we consider his book as the story of an aspect of Baltimore city and its environs, which to a large extent it is, then it is a story very familiar and dear to many of us. The streets and alleys of the town in which we grew up, the cobble-stones and the grass which grew between them, the horse cars, the parks and squares, the policemen, the street games, the picnics, the corner grocers and their wares, the cooks and the candies—all these remembered details emerge with such vividness that they provoke at times an almost unendurable nostalgia.

But though Mr. Mencken professes to regard himself as a normal boy, in a normal family, indulging in normal pastimes and getting normal pleasures from these pastimes, it is very clear to the reader, after a few pages, that from the very beginning this product of a Baltimore family was seeing more clearly and judging more exactly even in those early days than most of us were able to do. It wasn't only that he had a good time,—he knew he was having a good time and he knew why he was having a good time. If this had not been true, if he had not at that early age seen life as a pattern, he could not have remembered so much of its detail nor have been able in after years to set that detail down in its proper perspective.

The plain truth is that the author of this book and of so much other writing which has by turns infuriated and delighted his fellow citizens has been, for all his pretense, a sensitive individual with a highly developed power of selection (i. e. an artist) from the very beginning. Reading these pages, superficially so artless and so casual, one reaches the conclusion that even in his infancy Mr. Mencken was not only living his normal life, but that already

he was making mental notes on it as possible literary material; that indeed, he chose to live the sort of life which would make the sort of autobiography he intended to write. It is almost as if he had foreseen the later phenomenon which is called proletarian literature and had determined to prove, in his own existence, its falsity, or at least its lack of universality. His own childhood, he insists, had no psychological, sociological or politico-economic significance. It was placid, secure, uneventful and happy. "We were encapsulated in affection," he writes, "and kept fat, saucy and contented." So, I suspect, were most American children at that time, and before and since, even though in these later days at some occasional cost to the taxpayer.

Obviously, the man who doesn't blame his parents or his times or his environment for his shortcomings is either an unusual man or else a peculiarly honest one. Mr. Mencken seems to be both.

HAMILTON OWENS.

Tangier Island, a Study of an Isolated Group. By S. WARREN HALL, III. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1939. x, 122 pp. \$1.50.

This book is an investigation of the social organization of Tangier Island, Virginia, and considers all the aspects relevant to the problem of a social unit of some 1100 people. After making himself familiar with the comparatively small amount of written material about the island, Mr. Hall went and lived on the island and from the inhabitants themselves became familiar with the place and its customs. The best way, according to the author, to understand present-day conditions on Tangier Island is to observe how traditions of the past stand in open opposition to the liberal tendencies of the present.

Although Tangier has been little affected by important political events in American history, it has, however, been profoundly affected by Methodism. It was spread among the islanders by the emotional Joshua Thomas whose strict doctrines and those of other early Methodists still influence the islanders. From the close of the Civil War until as recently as 1928 the social structure of the island has remained the same. It was not until then and the following years that the introduction of movies, radios and other factors in modern American life changed this. Movies were introduced in 1929 over the protests of the conservatives and church people. The attempt of the older people to preserve the religious traditions of the early days is resented by many of the younger generation, some of whom leave the island, while others join the group opposed to the control of the church people.

In defense of their rigid views, Tangiermen maintain that where so many people are crowded together on a small island life would be unbearable if relations were not ordered, organized and enforced.

Whatever one's views of the social aspects of life on Tangier, there are some distinct advantages to be gained by living there. For those who dislike this machine age it must be a relief to find a place where there are no automobiles. Tangier is also doubly blessed in having no lawyers and only one doctor. There were two doctors at one time but it appears that one shot the other.

The next to last chapter has an interesting comparison of Tangier Island with Smith Island, Maryland, which lies to the north of Tangier. On Smith

Island, it appears, there is a type of Methodism more comforting and gentle and less used for the social control of the young and those who vary from commonly accepted standards of behaviour. As a result, says Hall, "there is more harmony between generations. Change has come slowly and gracefully. Religion has yielded more comfort and less repression."

Because of the amount of detail that has gone into this study, the reader of *Tangier Island* will receive a vivid if somewhat depressing impression of life on that island.

RAPHAEL SEMMES.

The Baltimore and Ohio in the Civil War. By FESTUS P. SUMMERS. New York, Putnam's [1939], 304 pp. \$3.00.

Often a contribution to American history is valuable without being interesting. This work of Professor Summers is both. It presents a scholarly, objective, and conscientious approach to the subject in hand with literary execution of unusual excellence.

With reference to the War between the States, the work is far more important than its apparently limited scope would indicate. The maps showing military operations concerning the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are most useful, and among a number of well chosen—and unusual—illustrations is one of Lincoln, McClellan, and John W. Garrett at Antietam. This Brady war photograph has frequently been presented with Garrett omitted. Professor Summers properly restores Garrett to the picture as the most forceful and important railroad executive of war times. Garrett, be it remembered, was the president of the only railroad connecting Washington with the North and West—a railroad whose capable officials could and did ignore, on occasion, commands from major generals to the imminent risk not of the railroad officials but of the Federal officers who attempted interference with orders issued at Washington and sustained by the United States government.

President Lincoln himself depended at times on Garrett for military information not otherwise immediately attainable; and once, against Lincoln's wishes, Secretary Stanton and Garrett collaborated in effecting the most extensive and rapid movement of troops over the greatest distance ever achieved; viz., the transfer of upwards of fifteen thousand men by rail from tidewater Virginia to mid-Tennessee. This undertaking, after Rosecrans' disastrous defeat at Chickamauga, turned the fortunes of war in the West.

The Baltimore and Ohio, through its officials, was largely responsible for the removal of the incompetent Cameron as Secretary of War, while the energy, ability, and efficiency of its president was the principal factor in saving the railroad systems generally from falling under government ownership, as, for a time, seemed likely with the prospect of Federal construction of new roads north and west to parallel or supplant private enterprise, a plan favored, for a time at least, by President Lincoln as an exercise of "war powers." In this connection, Professor Summers brings out the services of Senator James A. Pearce of Maryland, who prophesied a loss of efficiency under governmental control that would be disastrous in the prosecution of the war.

Professor Summers points out that, owing to its strategic position, "the Baltimore and Ohio Railway was elevated to national importance," and that

when cut at times by Confederate operations, its reclamation "became second only to the opening of the Mississippi." In military annals it was "the first railroad to play a leading part in the drama of war," and no other railroad was so vital to the Union cause.

For good or ill, the Baltimore and Ohio was instrumental, or at least influential, in establishing the bounds of a new State; in fact, the writer would go further than Professor Summers in ascribing to the political activities of the Baltimore and Ohio representatives the addition, under war conditions, to West Virginia of the Valley counties east of the Alleghanies. This addition was undoubtedly against the will of the people, but the "free expression of popular opinion" called for by the creators of West Virginia was limited to those who were likely to vote for the transfer—under the persuasive "protection" of Federal bayonets.

MATTHEW PAGE ANDREWS.

Marshall and Taney, Statesmen of the Law. By BEN W. PALMER. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1939. viii, 281 pp. \$3.50.

Since the publication of Albert J. Beveridge's monumental biography of Chief Justice Marshall in 1916 there have been many attempts to interpret American history through the lives of judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. No author has seriously attempted to compete with the Beveridge study of Marshall, although additional data have been provided in studies of Thomas Jefferson and in Charles Warren's *The Supreme Court in United States History*. Until 1922 there was no biography of Chief Justice Taney worthy of the name except John Tyler's authorized volume published in 1872, although Warren's work on the Supreme Court reinterpreted Taney's life and showed an understanding of him not colored by the bias on the Civil War conflict. In 1922 Bernard C. Steiner published a new biography of Chief Justice Taney showing the existence of important materials not previously utilized. In 1935 the reviewer published his full length biography of Taney written from a still wider range of materials. In 1936 Charles W. Smith published a volume based largely on an analysis of Taney's opinions. The present joint study of Chief Justices Marshall and Taney is based not upon original research or upon new materials but is rather a popularization of the points of view of Beveridge, Warren, and others.

The volume opens with a chapter entitled "Are Judges Human Beings?" It presents the liberal philosophy of the author and stresses the influence of judicial personalities upon the development of the law. The part of the book dealing with Chief Justice Marshall is a well written interpretative essay based largely, it appears, upon the Beveridge biography. The Taney study seems to have been constructed principally out of materials provided by Warren. The chapters on this subject likewise are well written, although with unfortunate touches of melodrama produced undoubtedly by the desire to escape from weighty legal verbiage into a mode of expression intelligible and pleasing to the lay reader. The book is not a scholarly piece of work in the ordinary sense of the word. No bibliography or footnote citations are provided and sources when indicated at all are given in only the most general way. The value of the book will lie in its popularization of interpreta-

tion worked out by other writers and its presentation in such a form that it may be read by persons who would not have the time or the patience to read more elaborate biographical studies.

CARL BRENT SWISHER.

Historical Sketches of Harford County, Maryland. By SAMUEL MASON, JR.
Darlington, Md., the Author, 1940. 119 pp. \$2.25.

This is an informative and very readable book. In its preface, the author modestly disclaims having written "a history," and states that the volume is "rather a series of sketches about our part of Harford County, its activities and industries." Indeed, the book contains little about the general development of the county as a whole, and makes few references to those noted and outstanding historical events and places which have been given prominence in other chronicles. Nor is there in the book, as is frequently found in local histories of various sections, a "glorification of old families," which, Mr. Mason says, "is often a snare and a delusion."

The book's chief interest and value is in the fact that it brings to life again, in a vivid and intriguing way, many of the industries of Harford County which belonged to an earlier day, and which have now all but vanished—particularly industries that flourished in the portion of the county contiguous to the Susquehanna River, and principally during the 19th century.

In the years of the pioneer white settlers, and even during the greater part of the last century, when transportation facilities were limited and primitive, and roads were poor, the county had to be more self-sustaining than it needs to be in the present day. Consequently, there were, as these sketches recount, a great number of water-powered grist-mills scattered throughout the territory, only a few of which remain in operation today. There were bark-mills and tan-yards, none of which still exists, though abandoned tanning pits may still be found in various places. There were several flint mills, lime kilns, and even a paper mill, all of which in their time did a thriving business—but are now but memories. There were numerous saw-mills, a few of which survive, including the Morse mill, near Coopstown, which the author says is probably the oldest saw-mill in the United States. There were great fisheries at several points along the Susquehanna, whose seasonal hauls were phenomenal, and to whose markets trains of "fish wagons" used to come from long distances by land, and boats by water. The county had also, surprisingly, its quota of iron furnaces and forges, which for years belched forth their smoke and fire, but the sites of which are marked now by only mounds of ruins. And running along the border of the county, following the banks of the Susquehanna, there was for many years, until the 1890's, a canal, which descended from the coal-mining sections of Pennsylvania to Havre de Grace—and which has left to this area many traditions of the romantic life of the canal people—a life that had unique characteristics of its own.

This little volume is a welcome and valuable addition to the historical literature of Maryland, and its perusal will provide both interest and enlightenment to any reader.

CHARLES D. HOLLAND.

OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED

- Documents and Readings in the History of Europe since 1918.* By WALTER C. LANGSAM. Chicago, Lippincott [1939]. 865 pp. \$3.75.
- Inventory of the County and Town Archives of Maryland. No. 11. Garrett County (Oakland). No. 15. Montgomery County (Rockville).* Baltimore, Historical Records Survey, 1938 and 1939. Mimeographed. 128 and 319 pp. respectively. Distributed by the Survey.
- Twenty-fourth Report of the Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland.* Baltimore, the Society, 1939. 72 pp. Distributed by the Society.
- Mexico at the Bar of Public Opinion.* By BURT M. McCONNELL. New York, Mail and Express Pub. Co., 1939. 320 pp.
- Miscellaneous and Old-Fashioned Love Poems.* By GEORGE CORBIN PERINE. Baltimore, the Author, 1939. 123 pp.
- Peter Wright and Mary Anderson; A Family Record.* By ERNEST NEALL WRIGHT. Ann Arbor, Mich., Edwards Bros., Inc., 1939. 135 pp.

NOTES AND QUERIES

PORTRAIT OF MISS HARFORD

A large photographic copy of a portrait of Frances Mary Harford, younger sister of Henry Harford, last proprietor of Maryland, has been presented to the Society and hung in the secretary's office. The following account has been prepared by the donor:

Among the less overpowering treasures of the Frick Gallery in New York is a portrait by Romney of a personable young lady in a simple dress of white. Her light brown hair and brown eyes are set against a background of open blue sky; her only ornament is a slender string of pearls worn high on the neck in the fashion of the day. Her expression, as she looks straight out of the canvas, indicates that it might be difficult to disturb her poise, unwise to approach her without formality. Evidently when Romney painted her the wild loveliness of Lady Hamilton was completely out of his mind. It is not a portrait to bring you up short in your tracks; the mood is quiet and the workmanship restrained. If, however, you have been taken by its charm, the catalogue will tell you that the subject is Miss Harford, and if you are a Marylander your interest will be quickened by this name and you will read farther on that she was the natural daughter of Frederick Calvert, Lord Baltimore.

To this fifth and last of Maryland's lords proprietary most historians have given little attention. His career was futile and unsavory, and his memory has been dropped like a piece of soiled linen. He was conspicuous in the London of his day, however, if only as a figure of fun or contempt. "He was one of those worn-out beings," says Winckelmann, "a hipped Englishman, who had lost all moral and physical taste. With an income of £30,000, he knew not how to enjoy it"—a grave reproach this, for in eighteenth-century England a whole class of society existed for the purpose of making

life pleasant and interesting for wealthy members of the aristocracy. It is a fact, however, that with all his great fortune and the prestige of his position he never achieved the grand manner in his dissipations, which were as dull and uninteresting as his travels and ventures into literature.

Frederick Calvert died in Naples in 1771, and although the title became extinct with his death, his will revealed the existence of three irregular families, for whom he had made provision with varying degrees of liberality. Mrs. Hester Wheeland, an Irishwoman, and her two children by Lord Baltimore, Henry Harford and Frances Mary Harford, came off best from a financial point of view. Mrs. Wheeland received an annuity for life; her son, a child then under the care of Rev. Dr. Laxton at Richmond School, was bequeathed the Province of Maryland in tail male; the daughter received £30,000 and a life annuity.

This young lady was nine years old at the time of her father's death. There is no available record of her early life and her upbringing, which must have been discreet, for the next mention we have of her is the announcement of her marriage, in 1784, to the Hon. Frederick William Wyndham, youngest son of the Earl of Egremont, a very great lord. By this time the scandalous life of Frederick Calvert had been largely forgotten, and in those easy-going days a clouded birth was no great handicap to a charming and well-dowered girl.

It is interesting to note, however, that after her marriage an attempt was made to regularize matters as far as possible. In the remarkable collection of Calvert Papers at the Maryland Historical Society, there is a battered but still handsome stamped leather case containing a parchment dated April 6, 1785, which grants to Frances Mary Harford (Mrs. Frederick William Wyndham) the arms of her reputed father, Frederick Calvert, Lord Baltimore, "with such variations as may be necessary." This parchment gaily colored and heavy with seals, is signed by Isaac Heard, Garter Principal King at Arms, and Thomas Lock, Clarenceux King of Arms.

The mists of the past obscure the last years of Frances Mary Harford's life as completely as her earlier days. Even the date of her death is not recorded. "Some time before 1828," says one chronicler. Her eldest son, George Francis Wyndham, became fourth Earl of Egremont in 1837, dying without legitimate issue. The Romney portrait—which, according to the authorities of the Frick Gallery, was painted between 1780 and 1783, before the marriage of the subject—hung for many years at Petworth, one of the great houses of England. It was inherited by George Wyndham, adopted son of the third Earl, to whom the estates passed, and was sold at Christie's in 1892. In 1902 it was gathered in by Mr. Frick. This is the scanty sum of our knowledge of a lady with whom one would like to become better acquainted.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF CARROLL COUNTY

The beginnings of the Historical Society of Carroll County, Maryland, Inc., were formulated when a group of interested persons met on February 2, 1939, at the residence of Mrs. Harry M. Kimmey, Westminster. On March 11th, a meeting held at the Westminster High School was attended by representatives from the Carroll County Society of Baltimore City and by

about sixty persons from all parts of the county. The society was organized and the following officers were elected: former State Senator J. David Baile, president; Charles W. Melville, Arthur G. Tracey and Mrs. Harry M. Kimmey, vice-presidents; Mrs. W. Carroll Shunk, treasurer, and Mrs. Charles O. Clemson, secretary. The society was incorporated and the Shellman House at 206 East Main Street, Westminster, perhaps the oldest dwelling in the town, was purchased for its headquarters. Sufficient funds have been collected to pay two-thirds of its costs and also for some improvements. More than three hundred members have been enrolled, in addition to a number of life members.

Many gifts have been made to the Society of interesting articles pertaining to the history of the county. Included is the original parchment plat made of the Andrew Hoover tract of land, which from 1740 to 1760 was the home of the Hoover family in what is now Carroll County. Former president Herbert Hoover, a direct descendant of Andrew Hoover, autographed this plat at the request of Charles O. Clemson, attorney at law, a member of the society, who several years ago traced the title to this land and established the location of the tract that the Hoovers owned in Maryland.

The annual meeting of the Society was held on the second Thursday of November, 1939, and the following were elected as directors: For Taneytown District, Walter A. Bower; Uniontown, Burrier Cookson; Myers, Miss Madeline Shriver; Woolery's, Hon. H. Hamilton Hackney; Freedom, Thomas H. Melville; Manchester, Miss Sadie Masenheimer; Westminster, Mrs. Paul M. Wimert and J. David Baile; Hampstead, Mrs. Homer L. Twigg; Franklin, C. Ray Barnes; Middleburg, George S. La Forge; New Windsor, Mrs. Donald Shriver; Union Bridge, Dr. Thomas H. Legg; Berrett, Erman A. Shoemaker; Mount Airy, Mrs. J. Stanley Grabill. The same officers were re-elected.

The following are chairmen of committees: Publicity: Mrs. Paul M. Wimert; Program: Miss Elizabeth Billingslea; Finance: Mrs. W. Carroll Shunk; History: Mrs. M. John Lynch; Membership: Miss Lillian Shipley and Mrs. Harry M. Kimmey; Museum: Norman B. Boyle; House, Mrs. Donald Shriver; Holiday Mart: Mrs. Joseph L. Mathias, Sr.

Historical Society of Cecil County—The Historical Society of Cecil County, incorporated by Act of the Legislature in 1931, held its annual meeting and luncheon in Elkton on January 15, 1940. Governor O'Connor and J. Alexis Shriver made addresses. The following officers were reelected: President, Joshua Clayton; Vice-President, Joseph Coudon of J.; Secretary, G. Reynolds Ash; Treasurer, Murray J. Ewing. Since the date named both Mr. Clayton and Mr. Coudon have died. The Society has 40 members.

Thanks for Valuable Assistance—Many members of the Society will recall, no doubt, that several years ago we were fortunate enough to secure the interesting collection of genealogical material which had belonged to the late Mrs. Letitia Pinnell Wilson. As Mrs. Wilson had not been able to complete the arrangement of the collection before her death, Mrs. Thomas S. George offered to do so. After devoting much time and attention to this

task, Mrs. George has just completed classifying and indexing the Wilson Collection which makes it available to genealogists.

The Society wishes to thank Mrs. George for her painstaking care and trouble in arranging the collection.

John C. Daves—Mr. John Collins Daves, twelfth President General of the Society of the Cincinnati, died at Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec, Canada, on November 2, 1939. He had occupied this office, first held by General Washington, since May 1932, but before that he had for nearly half a century held office in the Society of the Cincinnati. Mr. Daves had long been a member of the Maryland Historical Society.

He was born in Bonn, Prussia, on August 21, 1861. His father, Dr. Edward Graham Daves, Professor of Greek and Latin at Trinity College, Hartford, was pursuing graduate studies at the University of Bonn. The hereditary membership in the Society of the Cincinnati, held by the eldest son in each generation of the Daves family, was derived from their descent from Captain John Daves of the Third North-Carolina Continental Regiment during the Revolution, one of the original members of the Order.

Young John Collins Daves spent the first ten years of his life in Europe, and became a pupil at the private school of Dr. Atkinson in Baltimore, where his parents took up their residence in 1871. He entered Princeton in 1880, graduating as Bachelor of Arts in 1884. From that year to 1893 he was engaged in engineering work in New Orleans, Memphis and Tallahassee, Florida. In the latter year he returned to Baltimore and was first connected with the American District Telegraph Company, later entering the City Commissioner's Office. He was a trustee of the Sheppard-Pratt Hospital and engaged in other charitable works. For some years prior to his death he had been retired, spending his winters at his home at 135 West Lanvale Street, Baltimore, and his summers at his cottage at North Hatley, Quebec.

Mississippi Valley Press—The Mississippi Valley Press has recently been organized to publish volumes pertaining to cultural and political history. It is especially interested in giving scholars an opportunity to make significant contributions to Americana. Publication of *William Salter, Western Torchbearer*, by Philip D. Jordan; *Thomas Riley Marshall, Hoosier Statesman*, by Charles T. Thomas, the first volumes in the Men of America Series, has been announced.

Howard; Ashcom—Ancestry desired of John P. Howard, b. 1790 in Baltimore: married Louisa M. Stamman (Stemmers Run). Alexander Ashcom, b. 1787 in St. Mary's county: married Permelia Lynch of the same county. Will be glad to exchange information with persons interested in these families.

V. Howard Hackney,
Box 591, Marshall, Texas.

Linn—Does the name of Nicholas Linn appear on the muster rolls in Pennsylvania or Maryland archives as serving in the Revolutionary War?

John T. Miller,
Taneytown, Md.

Jennings—I am seeking information regarding the *names* of the children of Edmund Jennings of Yorkshire, England and Maryland. This man was the son of Edmund Jennings, one time Secretary of the Province of Maryland (1732-1755), and was the grandson of Edmund Jennings who was Attorney-General and acting Governor of Virginia (1680-1710). Some reports have it that he died childless but in a letter written in 1769 to Richard Henry Lee he mentions at least three children though not by name. (Ref.: *Virginia Historical Magazine*, vol. 3, pp. 199-200, 1895-1896).

L. Sherman Jennings, M. D.,
2967 Avalon Ave., Berkeley, Calif.

Prather—Aaron Prather, b. 1797, d. 1882, in Indiana, came from Maryland. He married Elizabeth Patrick, b. 1803. Can any one furnish me with information about Aaron's parents?

Simmons—Daniel Simmons, b. 1787 Hagerstown, Md., d. 1874, m. Elizabeth Mull Barnhouse (2) b. 1798. Daniel Simmons was the son of Jacob Simmons and Catherine —, his wife. Migrated to Carroll, Harrison and Jefferson counties, Ohio. Four of their sons were in the War of 1812—Adam, Jacob, Peter and Daniel. Would like information on Jacob Simmons.

Mrs. Horace Cary,
Kearney, Nebraska.

Wheeler; Hanson, etc.—Harry Wright Newman in his book on Lucketts says Judge Wm. Lockett (one of "Immortal Twelve" of Frederick county) m. Charity Middleton, daughter of John and Mary (Wheeler) Middleton. It is known Capt. John Middleton's mother was Mary Wheeler (of Maj. John Wheeler and his wife Mary —?) Was John Middleton's wife also a Mary Wheeler?

Semmes says Clement Gardiner m. Eleanor Middleton (about 1730). Others say she was Eleanor Brooke. Which is right? Governor Thomas was a descendant.

Genealogists often say John Hanson 1st m. Mary, daughter of Col. Thos. Hussey. Yet we know John's son, John Hanson, Jr., m. Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Thos. Hussey. Who was Mary, wife of John Hanson 1st?

Hugh C. Middleton,
314 East Capitol St., Washington, D. C.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY

December 11, 1939. At the regular meeting of the Society a list of the donations was read. The following persons were elected to membership:

Active

Mr. Tolley A. Biays	Mr. Douglas H. Rose, 2d
Mrs. William H. Johnson	Dr. Winford H. Smith
Hon. William Preston Lane, Jr.	Miss May King
Mrs. Richard Ridell	

Associate

Mr. Joseph W. Waller

The death of Miss Lillie Detrick, on November 14, 1939, was reported. Dr. John H. Gardner, Jr., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, read an interesting paper on "Presbyterians of Old Baltimore." A rising vote of thanks was given Dr. Gardner.

January 15, 1940. The regular meeting of the Society was held this evening, at 8:15 o'clock, with President Radcliffe in the chair. The librarian read a list of recent donations.

The following persons, having been previously nominated, were elected to membership:

Active

Mr. John P. Cooper	Mrs. Mary Ellis Turner
Mr. Robert T. Perkins	Dr. Henry M. Thomas
Mr. & Mrs. William Woodward Cloud	Miss Rebecca Myers
Mrs. John L. Dorsey	

Associate

Mrs. Arthur L. Butner

The deaths of these members were reported:

Edward Lloyd Winder, September 8, 1939

Edward P. Keech, Jr., November 16, 1939

Very Rev. Monsignor Joseph A. Cunnane, December 13, 1939.

Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, December 18, 1939

Mr. Radcliffe stated that before having the report of the Nominating Committee he wished to refer to the services of those officers who were retiring from office. The President spoke first of Mr. James E. Hancock, who for a number of years had acted as Recording Secretary. Mr. Hancock's resignation was deeply to be regretted, he said, since he has always given much of his time and attention to promoting the interests of the Society. Mr. Radcliffe then referred to Mrs. Robert F. Brent, the retiring Chairman of the Committee on Membership. While Mrs. Brent held this office she had been untiring in her efforts to secure new members and as a result many had become members of the Society. Mr. Radcliffe then mentioned the services of Dr. Douglas H. Gordon, who had resigned as Chairman of the Commit-

tee on Addresses. As Mr. Gordon had arranged many interesting lectures before the Society, the loss of his services was much regretted. The President said that to all three officers, the Society was greatly indebted for their useful services.

The Nominating Committee made its report and placed in nomination those selected as officers and committee members for 1940.

Mr. Douglas Gordon introduced Mr. Hulbert Footner, whose subject was "Charles' Gift," the house built in 1650 by Richard Preston, at Lusby, Calvert County. The Society expressed to Mr. Footner appreciation for his most interesting talk.

February 12, 1940. The regular meeting of the Society was held with President Radcliffe in the chair.

The following persons were elected to membership:

Life Member

Miss Elizabeth T. Sudler

Active

Miss Katharine M. Christhilf

Mrs. Wilbur W. Hubbard

Mr. George W. Constable

Mr. Bryden Bordley Hyde

Dr. Clarence S. Gore

Mr. J. Hambleton Ober

Mr. Adrian H. Onderdonk

Associate

Mr. Bart Anderson

Mrs. Anne Middleton Holmes

Mrs. Edward Olmsted

The following deaths were reported:

Mrs. Frederick J. Cotton, January 27, 1940

Mr. Harry B. Green, January 19, 1940

Mr. Richard Hardesty Thompson, February 8, 1940

Mr. Raphael Semmes gave a very interesting talk entitled: "Maryland in Ye Olden Days."

ANNUAL MEETING

At the Annual Meeting which followed the President asked Mr. Philip S. Morgan to take the chair while the election of the officers and members of the various committees was held. Mr. Morgan stated that there was no contest for any of the offices and instructed the Secretary to cast the ballot. The following were elected:

For President

GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE

For Vice-Presidents

J. HALL PLEASANTS

LAURENCE HALL FOWLER

SAMUEL K. DENNIS

For Corresponding Secretary

WILLIAM B. MARYE

For Recording Secretary

W. HALL HARRIS, JR.

For Treasurer

HEYWARD E. BOYCE

For Trustees of the Athenaeum

G. CORNER FENHAGEN, *Chairman*

SUMMERFIELD BALDWIN, JR.

HENRY DUFFY

THOMAS F. CADWALADER

C. MORGAN MARSHALL

CHARLES MCHENRY HOWARD

For Committee on the Gallery

JOHN HENRY SCARFF, *Chairman*

JAMES R. HERBERT BOONE

LAWRASON RIGGS

R. MCGILL MACKALL

GILMAN PAUL

For Committee on the Library

LOUIS H. DIELMAN, *Chairman*

HENR. J. BERKLEY

EDWARD B. MATHEWS

JOHN W. GARRETT

A. MORRIS TYSON

GEORGE HARRISON

CHARLES C. WALLACE

For Committee on Finance

WILLIAM INGLE, *Chairman*

WILLIAM G. BAKER, JR.

CHARLES E. RIEMAN

For Committee on Publications

W. STULL HOLT, *Chairman*

J. HALL PLEASANTS

RAPHAEL SEMMES

For Committee on Membership

MACGILL JAMES, *Chairman*

MRS. FRANCES F. BEIRNE

FERDINAND C. LATROBE

GEORGE W. CONSTABLE

JOHN P. PACA, JR.

ROGER BROOKE HOPKINS, JR.

MARSHALL WINCHESTER

For Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainment

B. HOWELL GRISWOLD, JR., *Chairman*

KENT ROBERTS GREENFIELD

HENRY E. TREIDE

Mr. Radcliffe said: "I submit herewith reports referring to developments during the year. 1939 has been on the whole a very satisfactory year for the Society. We have received books and other materials of historical value. Likewise contributions to our endowment fund have been made. These reasons show the healthy condition of the Society.

"One of the most important advances which the Society has made in many years has been the fact that we have been able to secure the services of Mr. Raphael Semmes as librarian. He is a well-known writer and student of Maryland History, and his services will be invaluable to us."

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ATHENAEUM

I beg to submit herewith report of the Trustees of the Athenaeum for the calendar year 1939.

The Budget allowance for the year was \$2,000.00, and we have actually expended during the year for the items listed below a total of \$1,798.00 exclusive of special work done in the Gallery and Library.

The skylights over the Gallery and Library have been a constant source of expense for maintenance, and almost useless as a source of natural light for

those rooms. On the recommendation of the Trustees it was decided to do away with them, and the Council voted a special fund for removing them and roofing over the spaces they had occupied with permanent roofs, and suspended plaster ceilings. This work was carried out by the Trustees, and at the same time the artificial lighting of these rooms was remodelled and improved.

The following is a detailed statement of expenditures during 1939:

Budget allowance.....	\$2,000.00
Expenditures:	
American District Telegraph.....	\$ 427.20
Electric Light.....	320.20
Supplies	129.51
Repairs	176.90
Fuel	548.75
Water Rent.....	30.00
Insurance	165.50
	<hr/>
	\$1,798.06
Expenses not charged to Budget but approved by the Council:	
New roof on Gallery and Library	\$2,888.26
New lights in Gallery and Library	535.68
	<hr/>
	3,423.94
	<hr/>
	\$5,222.00

G. CORNER FENHAGEN, *Chairman*.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE GALLERY

During the year 1939 the Society cooperated with the Baltimore Museum of Art by lending several pieces of china from the Bonaparte Collection for an exhibition held at the Museum.

"Baltimore Yesterdays," an exhibition at the Municipal Museum, has a great number of prints, photographs, ship models, and paintings exhibited which are the property of the Society.

Miss Sally Randolph Carter bequeathed to the Society, as a memorial to Marie Worthington Conrad Lehr, a number of very handsome pieces of furniture including a sideboard, game table, chest of drawers, secretary, a small piano, grandfather's clock, silver service, china and glass, a portrait of Marie Worthington Conrad Lehr, a sofa and four chairs. In addition to the furniture Miss Carter left \$1,000.00 to prepare a suitable room to exhibit these articles. This room will be finished about the middle of February.

Miss Ellen Howard Bayard willed to the Society a bust of Richard Henry Bayard, mahogany and maple writing desk, grandfather clock, two gilt cornices from Belvidere, two small framed pictures of Richard Howard Bayard, Bayard coat-of-arms, and several small miscellaneous objects.

Miss Edith Sterret Neff presented a painting by Thomas Ruckle of the "Battle of North Point" which is a most interesting addition to the gallery; in addition to two framed prints, one in color and one in black and white, made from the painting.

Senator Radcliffe presented a collection of pictures of political men of Baltimore.

Mr. Charles McHenry Howard purchased for the Society, at a cost of \$100, the William Moss Boucher Collection of Indian relics. These objects will be permanently housed and exhibited at the Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

The W. P. A. room has been put in order and the pictures rearranged. The usual miscellaneous donations of pictures and small items were received. The undersigned assumed the duties of chairman of the Gallery Committee September 1, 1939.

JOHN HENRY SCARFF, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

Your Committee reports that owing to the financial condition of the Society no funds for the purchase of books and manuscripts were available and that for the past year there has been a marked falling off in the number and quality of gifts. For several years past our only source of supplies was from the generous gift of one of our members; and although this fund was used with great and almost niggardly care, it cannot be stretched out indefinitely and is now entirely exhausted. Unless other members come forward with further gifts of money it is inevitable that practically all work of conservation and repair must be abandoned until such time as the long hoped for endowment fund is secured.

The additions to the permanent collection made during the year consisted of 129 volumes, 50 pamphlets, 237 manuscripts, 10 photo-stats, 2 maps, 12 volumes and 20 individual newspapers, 4 broadsides, 2 scrap books and 199 pieces of sheet music.

From funds provided by the National Society of Founders and Patriots who have so liberally contributed in the past, the remaining volumes of Otho Holland Williams papers are being assembled, mounted and bound, to complete the set.

The most important event of the year, however, was the appointment of Raphael Semmes, esq., to the Librarianship of the Society, a position which he accepted at great financial sacrifice, and to which he brings not only scholarship and industry, but a personality that is worth even more than other qualifications. It should be remembered, however, that even Mr. Semmes "cannot make bricks without straw" and will need the whole-hearted support of the Society. Material results from Mr. Semmes' activities are already in evidence. A partial list of the donors follows:

Miss Jane James Cook, George C. Keidel, James R. Orndorff, Mrs. A. C. Harrison, Mrs. Robert M. Torrence, Roger Brooke Hopkins, Jr., John B. Riggs, National Society Daughters of American Revolution, National Society Daughters of Founders and Patriots, Miss Elizabeth Greenway, Henry Ridgely Evans, Mrs. M. Courtney Jenkins, Col. Harrison Tilghman, Mrs. Mark Sullivan, Harrold E. Gillingham, Lockwood Barr, Oscar Kemp Tolley, and Mrs. Isabel Breckenridge Hendry.

LOUIS H. DIELMAN, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER
GENERAL ACCOUNT

Balance on hand January 1, 1939..... \$ 1,332.24

RECEIPTS

Dues from members.....	\$5,365.00	
Permanent Endowment Fund (Bequest Sally R. Carter).....	1,000.00	
Income Peabody Fund.....	865.00	
Income other than Peabody Fund.....	2,671.06	
Income Athenaeum Fund.....	3,354.00	
Income Audubon Fund.....	210.00	
Investigation and Searches.....	17.20	
Confederate Relics.....	50.00	
Publication Committee.....	383.51	
Library Committee.....	354.40	
Magazine Account.....	26.45	
Special Fund.....	1,410.00	
General Account.....	179.47	
Securities:		
\$1,000 Lexington Rwy. Co. 5% 1949 called @ 110.....	1,100.00	
2,000 City of Cambridge 4½% due 1939.....	2,000.00	
5,000 Commercial Credit Co. 2¾% Deb. called @ 101..	5,050.00	
33% Distribution on 2,000 Mtge. Sec. Corp. Series "B"		
Liquidation	660.00	
		<u>24,696.09</u>
Total Receipts.....		\$26,028.33

EXPENDITURES

General Account:		
Salaries	\$5,732.31	
Trustees	1,798.06	
Office	200.02	
Treasurer	146.07	
Special Fund.....	435.47	
* Extra Bldg. Repairs.....	3,423.94	
General	681.03	
		<u>\$12,416.90</u>
Magazine Account.....	1,880.21	
Library Committee.....	1,770.20	
Publication Committee.....	599.99	
Gallery and Painting.....	22.75	
Securities Purchased.....	8,170.53	
		<u>24,860.58</u>
Balance on hand December 30, 1939.....		\$1,167.75

STATE OF MARYLAND—ARCHIVES ACCOUNT

Balance on hand January 1, 1939..... \$5,904.35

RECEIPTS

State of Maryland.....	\$1,523.99	
General	188.00	
		<u>1,711.99</u>
Balance.....		\$7,616.34

EXPENDITURES

General Archives.....	\$1,523.14	
Balance on hand December 30, 1939.....		\$6,093.20

* * * *

* To be taken from Special Reserve Emergency Fund, now invested in \$4,000 U. S. Treasury 3½'s.

State of Maryland Appropriation for 1939.....	\$4,175.00	
Paid to Society.....		1,523.99
Paid by State direct to Lord Baltimore Press.....		2,651.01
	<u>\$4,175.00</u>	<u>\$4,175.00</u>

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT

CREDITS

Uninvested Funds January 1, 1939.....		\$ 65.05
Bequest "Sally R. Carter".....	\$1,000.00	
\$1,000 Lexington Rwy. Co. 5% 1949 called @ 110.....	1,100.00	
2,000 City of Cambridge 4½% due 1939.....	2,000.00	
5,000 Commercial Credit Co. 2¾% Deb. called @ 101.....	5,050.00	
33% Distribution on \$2,000 Mtge. Sec. Corp. "B" Liquidation	660.00	
		<u>9,810.00</u>

DEBITS

Securities Purchased:		<u>\$9,875.05</u>
\$3,000 Houston Oil Co. 15 Yr. 4¼% Deb. due 1954....	\$3,013.46	
5,000 U. S. Treasury 2½% due 1948.....	5,157.07	
		<u>8,170.53</u>

Uninvested Balance December 30, 1939.....		\$1,704.52
---	--	------------

HEYWARD E. BOYCE, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

During the year Volume LV of the *Archives of Maryland* appeared. Like its predecessors it was edited by Dr. J. Hall Pleasants, who also wrote the Introduction. It contains the Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1757-1758, and is the twenty-fifth volume of the sub-series recording Assembly affairs.

The *Maryland Historical Magazine* was published regularly under the editorship of Mr. James W. Foster. Returning to a practice followed many years ago, advertisements, suitable in character for such a journal, have been accepted. The revenue obtained has been used for improvements in the *Magazine*, especially for illustrations. During the year a new format was adopted, the contents of the *Magazine* increased by over fifteen per cent. and the index of the volume was inserted in the last number. All of these changes, together with the effort to secure the best articles anywhere available have, we hope and believe, increased the attractiveness and value of the *Magazine*.

The following is a statement of the cost of publishing the *Magazine* during the year:

Budget allowance.....	\$2,000.00
Credits (Magazine sales and ads).....	403.11
General account.....	77.09
	<u>\$2,480.20</u>
Printing (four issues).....	\$1,880.21
Postage (distribution four issues).....	99.79
Editor	200.00
Miscellaneous	300.20
	<u>\$2,480.20</u>

W. STULL HOLT, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

January 1, 1939:

Life members.....	18	
Active members.....	1001	
Associate members.....	144	
	<hr/>	1163

New members 1939:

Active members.....	78	
Associate members.....	21	
	<hr/>	99
		<hr/>
		1262

Members lost during 1939:

Died	25	
Resigned	14	
Dropped	6	
	<hr/>	45
		<hr/>
		1217

December 31, 1939:

Life members.....	18	
Associate members.....	159	
Active members.....	1040	
	<hr/>	1217

Net increase for 1939, 54 new members.

MRS. ROBERT F. BRENT, *Chairman*.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADDRESSES

I have the honor to report the activities of the Lecture Committee during the past calendar year:

January 16—"George IV and Public Opinion with Observations on Royal Marriages in the 18th and 19th Centuries," by Dr. Nathan C. Starr, of Williamstown, Massachusetts.

February 13—"Roger Brooke Taney and the Tenets of Democracy," by Carl Swisher, of the Johns Hopkins University.

April 10—"New Munster and the Part Played by Ulster Scots in the Penn-Calvert Border Conflict," by Mr. C. Ross McKenrick.

May 8—"The Jews in Early Maryland," by Mr. B. H. Hartogensis.

October 9—United States Senator Prentiss M. Brown, of Michigan, discussed certain contrasts between the settlement and development of a midwestern state and some of the thirteen colonies.

November 13—"Adventures in Maryland Biography," by Judge Edward S. Delaplaine, of the Court of Appeals of Maryland.

December 11—"The Presbyterians of Old Baltimore," by Dr. John H. Gardner, Jr., Pastor of First Presbyterian Church.

I take the liberty of suggesting once more that greater interest would be manifested in the Society's lectures if they were not preceded by such a lengthy order of business. A quick demonstration of what I believe to be a general lack of interest in them could be had by giving two or three lectures on days separate from the days on which the other business of the Society is transacted. If this were done, I believe you would find the attendance at the business meetings would be virtually nil.

DOUGLAS H. GORDON, *Chairman*.

HONORARY MEMBERS

LIFE MEMBERS

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

99

- *Bell, Mrs. Louis V. }
 (Annie Megrue) (1930)..... } 205 West 89th St., N. Y. C.
- Bloom, Mrs. Sarah F. (1929)..... Vienna, RFD, Va.
- Bouvier, Mrs. Henrietta J. (1919)..... 580 Park Ave., N. Y. C.
- Britton, Mrs. Winchester (1932)..... Cranford, N. J.
- Brown, Alexander C. (1939)..... Mariner's Museum, Newport News, Va.
- Bulkley, Mrs. Caroline (Kemper) }
 (1926) } 1044 Rutherford Ave., Shreveport, La.
- Bullitt, William Marshall (1914)..... {
 1711 Kentucky Home Life Bldg., Louis-
 ville, Ky.
- Bullock, William A. (1939)..... 99 John St., New York City.
- Burns, Mrs. Annie Walker (1938)..... R1, Box 119, Benning Sta., Wash., D. C.
- Byrne, Mrs. James }
 (Olivia McGregor) (1939)..... } 1088 Park Ave., New York City.
- Carpenter, Mrs. Walter S. (1936)..... Wilmington, Del.
- Cecil, Arthur Bond, M. D. (1933)..... {
 1016 Pacific Mutual Bldg.,
 Los Angeles, Calif.
- Chaney, Mrs. Herbert M. (1936)..... 2115 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- Chew, Major Fielder Bowie (1934)..... 1910 Biltmore St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- Clark, Allen C. (1926)..... Equitable Bldg., Washington, D. C.
- Cooch, Mrs. Edward W. (1936)..... Cooch's Bridge, Newark, Delaware
- Cox, Thomas Riggs (1938)..... Southport, Connecticut.
- Curry, Miss Kate S. (1930)..... 1420 Gerard St., Washington, D. C.
- Davidge, Walter Dorsey (1936)..... 1826 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- Dean, Joseph William (1934)..... Kulpmont, Penna.
- Deford, B. Frank (1914)..... }
 608 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va.
- Deford, Mrs. B. Frank (1916)..... }
- Dent, Louis Addison (1905)..... 3300 16th St., Washington, D. C.
- Dent, Magruder (1937)..... Old Church Rd., Greenwich, Conn.
- Devereux, Walter Evans (1938)..... P. O. Box 53, Niagara Sta., Buffalo, N. Y.
- Dolan, John J. (1934)..... 1323 30th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- Donaldson, John W. (1927)..... Millbrook, N. Y.
- Dorsey, Vernon M. (1921)..... 1346 F St., Washington, D. C.
- Edholm, Mrs. Arthur (1938)..... Gordonsville, Va.
- Eliason, Mrs. James T. (1930)..... New Castle, Delaware
- Evans, Henry Ridgely (1935)..... 3300 16th St., Washington, D. C.
- Fisher, Miss Elizabeth J. (1932)..... All States Hotel, Washington, D. C.
- Foster, Frederick (1921)..... 84 State St., Boston, Mass.
- Franklin, Robert S. (1931)..... Charleston, W. Va.
- Frazier, Mrs. John (1936)..... {
 8015 Navajo St., Chestnut Hill,
 Philadelphia, Pa.
- French, Mrs. W. E. Pattison }
 (Evelyn Eva Sutton Weems) (1930) } 3017 N St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- Gardner, Frank Williams (1934)..... 1192 Cleveland Ave., Columbus, O.
- Gardner, Mrs. Philip (1934)..... 74 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
- Gifford, W. L. R. (1906)..... {
 St. Louis Mercantile Library
 Association, Missouri
- Glenn, John M. (1905)..... 1 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.
- Goodrich, Thomas M. (1933)..... Hotel Wellington, Albany, N. Y.
- Goodridge, Mr. Edwin T. (1936)..... 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.
- Gordon, Mrs. Burgess Lee (1916)..... 1921 E. Gales St., Seattle, Wash.
- Gordon, Mrs. James Riely (Mary }
 Lamar Sprigg) (1934)..... } 159 Corliss Ave., Pelham Heights, N. Y.
- Gould, Lyttleton B. P. (1936)..... Ring's End Rd., Noroton, Conn.
- Griffiss, Miss Penelope (1936)..... Hotel Palton, Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Griffith, Major Charles T., U. S. A. }
 Ret. (1934) } 6733 Emlen St., Germantown, Pa.
- Gronemeyer, Mrs. Henry H. (1936)..... Wawaset Park, Wilmington, Delaware
- Groome, H. C. (1926)..... Airlie, nr. Warrenton, Va.
- Grove, Mrs. J. R. }
 (Katharine N.) (1934)..... } 1921 19th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

* Deceased.

101

- | | |
|--|--|
| Guiday, Rev. Peter, Ph. D. (1915)..... | Catholic University, Washington, D. C. |
| Hager, Frank L. (1921)..... | 204 Spring St., Fayette, Mo. |
| Halsey, Mrs. Van Rensselaer (1938)..... | "Briarwood," Rumson, N. J. |
| Hamilton, Hon. George E. (1924)..... | Union Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C. |
| Hannay, Wm. M. (1936)..... | 207 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C. |
| Hanson, Murray (1936)..... | 1010 Vermont Ave., Washington, D. C. |
| Hargett, Arthur V., M. D. (1926)..... | 103 Park Ave., N. Y. C. |
| Hastings, Mrs. Russel (1925)..... | 230 E. 50th Street, N. Y. C. |
| Headman, Mrs. Mary Hoss (1934)..... | 1000 Davenport Rd., Knoxville, Tenn. |
| Heaton, Mrs. Louise (1939)..... | P. O. Box 86, Clarksdale, Miss. |
| Henderson, Daniel MacIntyre (1939)..... | 100 W. 55th St., N. Y. C. |
| Heyn, Mrs. Walter (Minnie Watkins) (1929)..... | 8 Holland Terr., Montclair, N. J. |
| Hill, John Sprunt (1936)..... | 900 Duke St., Durham, N. C. |
| Hillyer, Mrs. Geo. Jr. (1927)..... | 168 The Prado, Atlanta, Ga. |
| Himes, Joseph H. (1935)..... | 1705 K St., N. W., Washington, D. C. |
| Hodgdon, A. Dana (1933)..... | American Consulate General,
Berlin, Germany |
| Hoffman, Wilmer (1929)..... | 14 Rue Compagne Premiere, Paris, France |
| Holmes, Mrs. Anne Middleton (1940)..... | Norfolk, Connecticut. |
| Hook, James W. (1924)..... | Blake & Vallery Sts, New Haven, Conn. |
| Hooker, Roland M. (1933)..... | 186 N. Beacon St., Hartford, Conn. |
| Hopkins, Samuel Gover (1911)..... | 6th & Walnut Sts., Phila., Pa. |
| Horner, Mrs. Harris H. (1936)..... | 6249 S. Throop St., Chicago, Illinois |
| Hough, H. C. Tilghman (1925)..... | 180 E. 79th St., N. Y. C. |
| Howard, John Paul (1938)..... | 217 Santa Clare Ave., Dayton, Ohio |
| Hynson, Richard Washburn (1934)..... | 3435 34th Place, Washington, D. C. |
| Jennings, Mrs. Frank E. (1936)..... | 2505 Oak St., Jacksonville, Florida |
| Johnson, Mrs. O. M. (1938)..... | 416 Maple Ave., Waynesboro, Va. |
| Jones, Mrs. T. Catesby (1929)..... | 53 E. 92nd St., New York City |
| Jones, Robert C. (1934)..... | Shoreham Bldg., Washington, D. C. |
| Keene, Lt. Col. Marcel S. (1935)..... | 1 East 60th St., N. Y. C. |
| Keidel, Geo. C., Ph. D. (1912)..... | 414 Seward Square, N. E., Wash., D. C. |
| Keith, A. L. (1924)..... | Lock Box W., Vermillion, S. Dakota |
| Kelley, J. Thomas, M. D. (1934)..... | 1312 15th St., N. W., Wash., D. C. |
| Key, Sewall (1929)..... | University Club, Washington, D. C. |
| Kimble, Miss Pearle B. (1921)..... | P. O. Box 36, Tulsa, Oklahoma |
| Kraus, Walter M., M. D. (1938)..... | 2400 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. |
| Kremer, J. Bruce (1939)..... | Tower Bldg., Washington, D. C. |
| Kuhn, Miss Florence Calvert (1921)..... | Marmet, W. Va. |
| Layton, Mrs. Mary Turpin (1929)..... | 3925 7th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. |
| Leach, Miss M. Atherton (1907)..... | 2118 Spruce St., Phila., Pa. |
| Lehr, Mrs. Louis (1926)..... | Savoy-Plaza Hotel, N. Y. C. |
| Lewis, Clifford, 3rd (1934)..... | 240 S. 4th St., Phila., Pa. |
| Libby, George F., M. D. (1933)..... | 913 25th St., San Diego, California |
| Libby, Mrs. George F. (1919)
(Augusta Maitland Carter)..... | |
| Livringhouse, F. A. (1938)..... | 1648 Euclid Ave., Lincoln, Neb. |
| Lowe, W. Eldridge (1936)..... | 45 Grove St., Boston, Mass. |
| Lyden, Frederick F. (1925)..... | 42 Broadway, N. Y. C. |
| McAdams, Rev. Edward P. (1906)..... | 313 2nd St., S. E., Washington, D. C. |
| Magee, D. Frank (1938)..... | York, Penna. |
| Maire, Mrs. Gertrude Howard (1936)..... | Pennsboro, West Virginia |
| Manges, Mrs. Willis F.
(Marie Elsie Bosley) (1934)..... | Moylan, Pa. |
| Martin, Mrs. Edwin S. (1905)..... | New Straitsville, Ohio |
| Massey, George V., 2nd (1937)..... | 55 King St., Dover, Del. |
| Metten, J. F. (1936)..... | N. Y. Shipbldg. Corp., Camden, N. J. |
| Middleton, Arthur Pierce (1939)..... | 1150 5th Ave., New York City |
| Miller, William Alexander (1932)..... | 911 Monroe St., N. W., Wash., D. C. |
| Mills, Mrs. Ballinger (1934)..... | 2908 Ave. O., Galveston, Texas |
| Mish, Mrs. W. F., Jr. (1936)..... | Falling Waters, West Virginia |

Virkus, Fred. Adams (1930)	440 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois
Waggaman, Thomas E. (1939)	Box 1914, Supreme Court Bldg., Wash., D. C.
Waller, Joseph W. (1939)	Laurel, Del.
Wallis, Leonard G. (1931)	1812 Ontario Pl., Washington, D. C.
Wallis, Mrs. Thomas Smythe (1923)	1906 Randolph St., Arlington, Virginia
Waters, Campbell Easter (1934)	5812 Chevy Chase Pkwy., Wash., D. C.
Watson, Mrs. Alexander Mackenzie } (1920)	Harrods Creek, Kentucky
Watts, Mrs. James T. (1938)	514 19th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Welbon, Rev. Henry G. (1938)	119 Delaware Ave., Newark, N. J.
White, Mrs. Harry (1935)	701 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.
White, John Campbell (1931)	State Depart., Washington, D. C.
Wilson, Samuel M. (1907)	Trust Co. Building, Lexington, Ky.
Winchester, James Price (1935)	Wilmington, Delaware
Wright, Mrs. J. Pilling (1939)	Orchard Rd. & Kent Way, Newark, Del.
Young, H. J. (1935)	{ Librarian, York County Historical Society, York, Penna.
Young, Mrs. Norville Finley (1937)	1968 Denune Ave., Columbus, Ohio

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

Where no P. O. Address is given, Baltimore is understood.

Abell, W. W. (1937)	424 Equitable Bldg.
Abercrombie, Dr. Ronald T. (1916)	10 Whitfield Rd.
Abercrombie, Mrs. Ronald T. (1937)	10 Whitfield Rd.
Abrams, Michael A., M. D. (1936)	2360 Eutaw Place
Addison, Joseph (1934)	806 Mercantile Trust Building
Addison, Mrs. T. Gibson } (Otie Seymour Candler) (1923)	P. O. Box 194, Baltimore
Aiken, Miss M. Virginia J. (1934)	400 Lyman Ave.
Akers, Mrs. Warren M. (1929)	"The Lilacs," Provincetown, Mass.
Albee, Mrs. George (1921)	Laurel, Md.
Albert, Mrs. J. Taylor (1928)	1028 N. Calvert St.
Alexander, Charles Butler (1923)	Eccleston, Md.
Allen, Hervey (1935)	"Bonfield," Oxford, Md.
Allen, Mrs. Wendell D. (1940)	216 Edgevale Rd
Anderson, George M. (1933)	831 Park Ave.
Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. Nils (1940)	"Presqu'ile," Easton, Md.
Andrews, Miss Julia G. de V. (1938)	107 E. Lake Ave.
Andrews, Matthew Page (1911)	845 Park Ave.
Armstrong, Mrs. Arthur F. (1938)	2911 Chesley Ave.
Ash, Miss Mollie Howard (1924)	Elkton, Md.
Atkinson, Miss Grace (1937)	4201 Somerset Place
Atkinson, Matthew S., Jr. (1925)	37 South St.
Austin, Walter F. (1934)	Easton, Md.
Badger, Mrs. A. P. (1927)	1111 Edmondson Ave.
Baer, Michael S. (1920)	1001 N. Calvert St.
Baetjer, Charles H. (1936)	4300 Greenway
Baetjer, Edwin G. (1936)	16 W. Madison St.
Baetjer, Harry N. (1936)	1409 Mercantile Trust Bldg.
Baetjer, Howard (1936)	16 W. Madison St.
Baetjer, Walter A., M. D. (1936)	16 W. Madison St.
Baker, William G., Jr. (1916)	Care of Baker Watts & Co.
Baldwin, Francis J. (1939)	801 N. Charles St.
Baldwin, Mrs. Henry Dupont (Mar- } garet Eyre Taylor) (1937)	100 W. University Parkway
Baldwin, John Ashby (1935)	1302 John St.
Baldwin, Miss Rosa E. (1923)	3951 Cloverhill Road.
Baldwin, Miss Sarah R. (1929)	101 E. 72d St., N. Y. C.
Baldwin, Robert H. (1939)	Elkridge, Md.

- Baldwin, Summerfield, Jr. (1928).....117 W. Baltimore St.
 Baldwin, Wm. Woodward (1924).....926 Cathedral St.
 Ballard, Paul G. (1938).....Court Square Bldg.
 Baltimore Association of Commerce }
 (1936) } 22 Light St.
 Banks, Miss Elizabeth (1926).....2119 Bolton St.
 Barker, Mrs. Lewellys F. }
 (Lilian Halsey) (1931)..... } 208 Stratford Rd.
 Barnes, G. Harry (1936).....Homewood Apts.
 Barnes, Walter D. (1928).....3603 Calloway Ave.
 Barrett, Henry C. (1902)....."The Severn"
 Barroll, L. Wethered (1910).....1412 Equitable Bldg.
 Barroll, Morris Keene (1917).....Chestertown, Md.
 Barton, Carlyle (1924).....800 Baltimore Life Bldg.
 Barton, Mrs. Carlyle (Isabel R. T.) }
 (1929) } Dulany Valley Rd., Towson, Md.
 Barton, Randolph, Jr. (1915).....806 Mercantile Trust Bldg.
 Baugh, Mrs. Frederick H. (1922).....207 Woodlawn Rd.
 Baughman, Mrs. L. Victor (1931).....Frederick, Md.
 *Bayard, Miss Ellen Howard (1928).....1208 St. Paul St.
 Baylor, John (1939).....Latrobe Apts.
 Beall, Douglas H. (1939).....Sudbrook Park, Md.
 Bean, Miss Mary Cloud (1930).....226 W. Lanvale St.
 Beatty, Mrs. Philip Asfordby (1910).....Bradenton, Florida
 Beck, Mrs. Harvey G. (1936).....215 Northway
 Beebe Miss Heloise A. (1937).....3957 Cloverhill Rd.
 Beeuwkes, C. John (1924).....1706 First National Bank Bldg.
 Beirne, Mrs. Francis F. (1935).....Ruxton, Md.
 Bell, Mrs. M. Sheppard (1938).....618 York Rd., Towson, Md.
 Bennett, Miss Sarah E. (1930).....2019 Eutaw Place
 Benson, Harry L. (1910).....3106 Evergreen Ave.
 Berkley, Henry J., M. D. (1900).....1735 Park Ave.
 *Berry, Mrs. Edward W. (1931).....19 Elmwood Rd.
 *Bevan, H. Cromwell (1902).....1317 Park Ave.
 Biays, Tolley A. (1939).....2807 N. Howard St.
 Bibb, Charles W. (1939).....701 Cathedral St.
 Bibbins, Mrs. A. B. (1906).....2600 Maryland Ave.
 Birmingham, Miss Grace (1939).....Monkton, Md.
 Bishop, William R. (1916).....12 East 25th St.
 Black, Harry C., Jr. (1920).....Fidelity Building
 Black, Wilmer (1935).....16 E. Franklin St.
 Bladensburg Historical Society (1938).....Bladensburg, Maryland
 Blakiston, Mrs. Buchanan (Jessie }
 Gary Black) (1921)..... } Hurstleigh Ave., Woodbrook
 Blanchard, Peter P. (1939).....4814 Keswick Rd.
 Bland, R. Howard (1937).....Rolling Rd., Catonsville, Md.
 Bland, Mrs. William B. (1935).....Sparks, Md.
 Bliss, Dr. Wm. J. A. (1937).....1026 N. Calvert St.
 Blunt, Royden A. (1936).....Dorsey Hall Farm, Ellicott City, Md.
 Bode, Mrs. Wm. C. (Gulielma G. }
 Krebs Warner Hewes) (1937)..... } 1900 Maryland Ave.
 Bond, Carroll T. (1916).....3507 N. Charles St.
 Bond, Duke (1919).....Charles & Read Sts.
 Bond, Eugene A. (1936).....Stevenson, Md.
 Bonsal, Leigh (1902).....103 Elmwood Rd.
 Boone, James R. Herbert (1934)..... }
 Boone, Mrs. James R. Herbert } 765 Park Ave., N. Y. C.
 (Muriel H. Wurts-Dundas) (1934) }
 Borden, Mrs. E. M. (1936).....Washington Apts.
 Bordley, Dr. James, Jr. (1914).....Charlote Place

* Deceased.

LIST OF MEMBERS

105

- Bordley, Dr. James, 3rd (1937).....110 W. University Pkwy.
 Bosworth, Mrs. C. W. (Beatrice) } 2109 N. Calvert St.
 (1929)
 Bouchet, Charles J. (1921).....206 E. Biddle St.
 Bounds, Mrs. George C. (1937).....Hebron, Md.
 Boulden, Mrs. Chas. Newton (1916).....P. O. Box 154, Baltimore
 Bouse, John H., M. D. (1926).....317 S. Ann St.
 Bowdoin, Mrs. Henry J. (Julia Mor- } ..Lawyers Hill, Relay, Md.
 ris) (1930).....
 Bowe, Dr. Dudley Pleasants (1927).....2 W. Read St.
 Bowie, Clarence K. (1916).....Mercantile Trust Bldg.
 Bowie, Forrest Dodge (1936).....Mt. Lubentia, R. F. D., Benning, D. C.
 Bowie, Miss Lucy Leigh (1936).....1301 Bolton St.
 Bowie, Mrs. Richmond Irving } " Beechwood," Upper Marlboro, Md.
 (Effie Gwynn) (1934)
 Bowman, Isaiah (1936).....Oak Place, Charles St.
 Boyce, Fred. G., Jr. (1916).....4102 Greenway
 Boyce, Heyward E. (1912).....4 Club Rd.
 Boyce, Mrs. Prevost (1937).....2 Beechdale Rd.
 Brandt, Jackson (1935).....
 Brandt, Mrs. Jackson (1935).....Wyman Park Apts.
 Brent, Mrs. Duncan K. (1922).....Ruxton, Md.
 Brent, Mrs. Robert F. (1916).....The St. Paul Apts.
 Brewer, Wm. Treanor (1928).....4205 Penhurst Ave.
 Brewster, Mrs. Benjamin H., Jr. (1939).....Stevenson, Md.
 Brooks, Rodney J. (1937).....Melrose & Bellona Aves.
 Brown, Alexander (1902).....2500 Reistertown Rd.
 Brown, Mrs. Thomas R. (1936).....14 Whitfield Rd.
 Browne, Rev. Lewis Beeman (1907).....St. John's Rectory, Frostburg, Md.
 Broyles, Mrs. Edwin Nash (1936).....4405 Bedford Place
 Bruce, Howard (1925).....c/o Baltimore National Bank
 Bruce, Wm. Cabell (1909).....Ruxton, Md.
 Bruce, Mrs. Wm. Cabell (1920).....Ruxton, Md.
 Brun, B. Lucien, D. D. S. (1936).....827 Park Ave.
 Brune, Fred W. (1929).....2500 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
 Brune, H. M. (1902).....First National Bank Bldg.
 Buchanan, Thomas Gittings (1917).....804 Garrett Bldg.
 Buck, Charles H. (1937).....Munsey Bldg.
 Buck, Walter H. (1926).....609 Union Trust Bldg.
 Buckey, Mrs. Wm. G. (1931).....1815 Park Ave.
 Buckingham, E. G. (1927).....1019 Winding Way
 Bull, Mrs. Carroll G. (Zelma Me- } 3021 N. Calvert St.
 lissa Smith) (1937)
 Bunn, Very Rev. Edward B., S. J. (1940).....Loyola College, Evergreen
 Burnett, Paul M. (1935).....Charles & Chase Sts.
 Butler, Thomas P. (1937).....c/o Safe Deposit & Trust Co.
 Butterfield, Clement F. (1927).....2723 N. Charles St.
 Byrd, Harry Clifton, Ph. D. (1938).....Univ. of Maryland, College Park, Md.
- Cadwalader, Thomas F. (1934).....217 W. Lanvale St.
 Cairnes, Miss Laura J. (1923).....4008 Roland Ave.
 Campbell, Mrs. Harry Guy (1938).....700 Highland Ave., Towson, Md.
 Campbell, Mrs. Harry Mackin (1938).....5717 Roland Ave.
 Campbell, Milton (1935).....Easton, Md.
 Carey, Charles H. (1919).....2220 N. Charles St.
 Carey, Lee C., Lt. Comm. U. S. N. } Belvedere Hotel
 (Ret.) (1937)
 Carman, Mrs. Stanley (1936).....1617 Linden Ave.
 Carmine, Miss Margaret B. (1930).....Hopkins Apartments
 Carr, Mrs. Robert H. (1929).....653 University Pkwy.
 Carroll, Douglas Gordon (1913).....Brooklandville, Md.
 Carroll, Miss Louise E. (1935).....2015 Edgewood St.

- Carroll, Miss M. Grace (1923).....Roland Park Apts.
 Carroll, Philip A. (1936).....55 Wall St., New York City
 Carter, Allan L. (1937).....3902 N. Charles St.
 Carter, H. LeRoy (1937).....843 University Pkwy.
 *Carter, Miss Sally Randolph (1923)....204 W. Monument St.
 Carton, Mrs. Lawrence R. (1935)....."Poppintry House," Towson, Md.
 Carver, Mrs. David J. (1935).....217 Chancery Rd.
 Cassell, W. Barry (1934).....Brooklandville, Md.
 Castle, Mrs. Guy W. S. (1932).....Oxon Hill, Md.
 Cathcart, Maxwell (1922).....1408 Park Ave.
 Chapman, James W., Jr. (1916).....214 Northway
 Chatard, Dr. J. Albert (1929).....1300 N. Calvert St.
 Chesney, Dr. Alan M. (1939).....1419 Eutaw St.
 Chesnut, Mrs. W. Calvin (1923).....Ridgewood Road
 Chesnut, W. Calvin (1897).....Ridgewood Road
 Chinard, Gilbert, Ph. D. (1935).....93 Mercer St., Princeton, N. J.
 Christilf, Miss Katharine M. (1940)....200 Cedarcroft Rd.
 Clark, Miss Anna E. B. (1914).....The St. Paul Apartments
 *Clark, Miss Bertha L. (1930).....106 Woodlawn Rd.
 Clark, Ernest J. (1931).....211 Highfield Rd.
 Clark, Mrs. Gaylord Lee (1928).....Stevenson, Md.
 Clark, Louis T. (1929).....Ellicott City, Md.
 Clark, Walter L. (1921).....1914 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
 Clemens, Mrs. L. B. }
 (Olivia Fendall) (1939).....} "Evesham Place," Govans P. O.
 Clemson, Charles O. (1928).....Westminster, Maryland
 Cleveland, Hon. Allan (1939).....2124 Mt. Holly St.
 Cleveland, Richard F. (1925).....Baltimore Trust Bldg.
 Close, Philip H. (1916).....Bel Air, Md.
 Cloud, Mr. & Mrs. William Wood- }
 ward (1940).....} 3 Hillside Road
 Coale, Joseph M. (1930).....511 Keyser Bldg.
 Coale, Mrs. Wm. Ellis (1936).....1 E. University Pkwy.
 Cochran, Wm. F. (1937).....411 N. Charles St.
 Coe, Ward B. (1920).....Fidelity Building
 Cogswell, Latrobe (1937).....45 N. Evergreen Ave., Woodbury, N. J.
 Cohn, Charles M. (1919).....Lexington Bldg.
 Cohn, Mrs. E. Herrman (Doris }
 Maslin) (1930).....} Princess Anne, Maryland
 Cole, J. Wesley, M. D. (1931).....2202 Garrison Ave.
 Cole, Hon. William P. (1936).....Towson, Md.
 Coleman, William C. (1916).....U. S. District Court, P. O. Bldg.
 Collenberg, Mrs. Henry T. (1928).....114 Witherspoon Rd.
 Collinson, Mrs. John (1937).....2808 N. Howard St.
 Conlon, Charles C. (1937).....3121 St. Paul St.
 Conn, Mrs. William Tipton (1936).....10 Midvale Rd.
 Connolly, Gerald C. (1919).....1116 N. Eutaw St.
 Connolly, James E., M. D. (1928).....1116 N. Eutaw St.
 Constable, George W. (1940).....Ruxton, Md.
 Cook, Mrs. Grafflin (1936).....Northway Apts.
 Cook, Miss Jane James.....Stevenson, Md.
 Cooke, Mrs. Miriam Baldwin (1930)....Waterbury, Md.
 Coonan, Edward V. (1907).....121 W. Lafayette Ave.
 Cooper, J. Crossan, Jr. (1937).....}
 Cooper, Mrs. J. Crossan (1937).....} 4402 Greenway
 Cooper, John P., Jr., (1940).....3 Brightside Ave., Pikesville, Md.
 Coriell, Dr. Lewis (1927).....111 W. Monument St.
 Corkran, Mrs. Benjamin W. (1919)....Warrington Apts.
 Corse, Mrs. G. Magruder (1940).....3008 St. Paul St.
 Cotten, Bruce (1912).....Mt. Washington

* Deceased.

107

- | | |
|---|--|
| *Cotton, Mrs. Frederick J. (Jane Bald-
win) (1896)..... | } Waterbury, Md. |
| Coudon, Joseph (1920)..... | Perryville, Md. |
| Coulter, Philemon B. (1938)..... | 711 Park Ave. |
| Cox, Charles Hurley (1939)..... | 3007 Shannon Drive |
| Crabbs, W. J. (1939)..... | 537 Brown Ave., Hagerstown, Md. |
| Cranwell, J. H. (1895)..... | 1622 Park Ave. |
| Cranwell, John Philips (1936)..... | 1622 Park Ave. |
| Crocker, Mrs. Edward J. (1922)..... | Normandie Apts. |
| Cromwell, Mrs. W. Kennedy (1916).... | Lake Roland |
| Cronin, Mrs. W. H. (1932)..... | Aberdeen, Md. |
| Cull, Miss Mabel F. (1930)..... | 1314 Bolton St. |
| Cullen, Dr. Thos. S. (1926)..... | 20 E. Eager St. |
| Culver, Francis Barnum (1910)..... | 1226 N. Calvert St. |
| *Cunnane, Monsignor Joseph A. (1937) .. | 2012 E. Monument St. |
| Curley, Right Reverend Michael J., }
Archbishop of Baltimore (1937) .. } | 408 N. Charles St. |
| Cutler, Geo. C. (1936)..... | Garrison, Md. |
| | |
| Dabney, Dr. William M. (1916)..... | Ruxton, Md. |
| Daiger, Mr. & Mrs. Matthais L. (1937) .. | 3227 Vickers Rd. |
| Daingerfield, Mrs. P. B. Key (1925).... | 4409 Greenway |
| Dallam, C. Braxton (1924)..... | 4001 Greenway |
| Dalsheimer, Simon (1909)..... | The Lord Baltimore Press |
| Dalton, Joseph C. (1932)..... | Sparks, Maryland |
| Damuth, Rev. Warren K. (1923)..... | Thurmont, Md. |
| Dandy, Dr. Walter E. (1937)..... | Johns Hopkins Hospital |
| Darnall, Richard Bennett (1933)..... | Greenock P. O., Maryland |
| Darrell, Mrs. H. Cavendish (1937)..... | 1109 Eutaw St. |
| Dashiell, Benjamin J. (1914)..... | Towson, Maryland |
| Dashiell, Miss Mary Leeke (1934)..... | Phoenix, Maryland |
| Dashiell, N. Leeke, M. D. (1904)..... | 2927 St. Paul St. |
| Dashiell, Mrs. Nicholas L. (1922)..... | 2927 St. Paul St. |
| *Daves, John Collins (1923)..... | 136 W. Lanvale St. |
| Davis, Mrs. Allen A. (1934)..... | 34 E. Melrose Ave. |
| Davis, E. Asbury (1924)..... | 119-21 S. Howard St. |
| Davis, Mrs. Harry S. (1939)..... | 2112 Brookfield Ave. |
| Davis, Dr. J. Staige (1916)..... | 215 Wendover Rd. |
| Davis, Dr. S. Griffith (1935)..... | 220 Chancery St. |
| Davis, Dr. W. W. (1921)..... | Box 724, Baltimore, Md. |
| Davison, Miss Elizabeth T. (1925)..... | Cecil Apts. |
| Davison, Miss Carolina V. (1925)..... | Cecil Apts. |
| Dawson, E. Rowland (1940)..... | 1113 N. Calvert St. |
| Day, Miss Mary Forman (1907)..... | { The Donald, 1523 22nd St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C. |
| Debman, George R. (1937)..... | Woodbrook, Baltimore, Md. |
| Deford, Mrs. Robert B.
(Dorothea Hoffman) (1934).... | } Towson, Md. |
| Delaplaine, Edward S. (1920)..... | Frederick, Md. |
| Dempster, Ryland N. (1937)..... | 950 Baltimore Trust Building |
| Denmead, Garner Wood (1923)..... | 227 St. Paul St. |
| Dennis, Mrs. James T. (1923)..... | 933 Hickman Rd., Augusta, Ga. |
| Denniss, James U. (1907)..... | 2 E. Lexington St. |
| Dennis, Oregon Milton (1922)..... | New Amsterdam Bldg. |
| Dennis, Samuel K. (1905)..... | Court House |
| *Detrick, Miss Lillie (1919)..... | 104 E. Biddle St. |
| Dickerson, Hon. Edwin T. (1939)..... | 3004 Garrison Blvd. |
| Dielman, Louis H. (1905)..... | Peabody Institute |
| Digges, Miss Anne Bond (1938)..... | 3415 Duval Ave. |
| Digges, Mrs. Edward William (1939) .. | 6016 Bellona Ave. |

* Deceased.

Dixon, James (1926)	Easton, Maryland
Dodson, Herbert K. (1909)	344 N. Charles St.
Doebler, Valentine S. (1922)	Greenway and St. Martin's Rd.
Doehler, Edward A. (1935)	Loyola College, Evergreen
Dole, Dr. Esther M. (1937)	Washington College, Chestertown, Md.
Donn, Edward W., Jr. (1935)	10 E. Bradley Lane, Chevy Chase, Md.
Donnelly, Edward A. (1919)	213 N. Calvert St.
Donoho, Edmond S. (1939)	18 N. Charles St.
Dorsey, Dr. Caleb, Jr. (1927)	1659 W. North Ave.
Dorsey, Mrs. John L. (1940)	1015 St. George's Rd.
Downey, Dr. Jesse W., Jr. (1929)	209 Hawthorne Rd.
Dozer, Donald Marquand, Ph. D. (1938)	Univ. of Maryland, College Park
Dryden, Leslie P. (1939)	2305 Homewood Ave.
Dryden, Thos. P. (1930)	6212 Blackburne Lane, Cedarcroft
Duer, Thomas Marshall (1935)	3909 Canterbury Rd.
Duffy, Edward (1920)	138 W. Lanvale St.
Duffy, Mrs. Eleanor Bernard (1927)	110 W. North Ave.
Duffy, Henry (1916)	110 W. North Ave.
Dugan, Miss Mary Coale (1919)	124 W. Lanvale St.
Duke, Charles C. (1939)	101 W. Monument St.
Duke, W. Bernard (1909)	Valley Lee, Md.
Dukehart, Morton McL. (1920)	2744 N. Calvert St.
Duker, Mrs. J. Edward (1923)	3904 N. Charles St.
Dulany, Mrs. Josephine Lanahan (1936)	Washington Apts.
*Dunahue, Mrs. Wilbur C. (1923)	1620 Bolton St.
Dunton, Wm. Rush, Jr., M. D. (1902)	33 Symington Ave., Catonsville, Md.
Durrell, Percy Brooks (1935)	2206 Roslyn Ave.
Duvall, Mrs. Richard M.	2905 N. Charles St.
Eareckson, F. Leif (1928)	23 S. Hanover St.
Easter, Mrs. James W. (Anita T.) (1929)	Owings Mills, Md.
*Eaton, Miss Ida M. (1937)	119 W. Franklin St.
Edmondson, Mrs. Frank Gordon (1928)	Roland Park Apts.
Edmondson, J. Hooper (1928)	
Edmondson, W. W., Jr.	
Edwards, Mrs. Charles Reid (1935)	106 Longwood Rd.
Edwards, Mrs. Edmund P. (1928)	7 Midvale Rd.
Egerton, Stuart (1919)	106 Elmhurst Rd.
Ellicott, Charles E. (1918)	Melvale, Md.
Ellicott, William M. (1929)	714 St. Paul St.
Ellicott, Mrs. Wm. M. (1929)	
Ellinger, Esther Parker (1922)	12 W. 25th St.
Ellis, Edward D., M. D. (1936)	106 St. Dunstons Rd.
Elphinstone, Lewis M. (1939)	4705 Roland Ave.
Emmart, Wm. W. (1924)	1818 Munsey Bldg.
Englar, George Monroe (1928)	Roland Park Apts.
England, Joseph Townsend (1939)	43 Iglehart Bldg.
Evans, Mrs. Z. Bond, Jr. (1933)	900 E. Preston St.
Evans, Z. Bond, Jr. (1934)	
Ewell, Mrs. Emmett Robinson (1937)	1513 Bolton St.
Fairfax, Mrs. John (1938)	101 W. 29th St.
Falconer, Chas. E. (1915)	1630 Bolton St.
Fenhagen, G. Corner (1918)	325 N. Charles St.
Fenhagen, James C. (1927)	c/o Baltimore National Bank
Fenwick, G. Bernard (1929)	Glyndon, Md.
Fickus, Henry J. (1927)	4506 Mainfield Ave.
Finch, Rayme W. (1937)	207 W. 29th St.
Findlay, Miss Mary P. B. (1930)	1510 Bolton St.

* Deceased.

LIST OF MEMBERS

109

- Finley, Mrs. W. Norville (1930).....605 N. Charles St.
 Finney, Miss Catherine (1934).....937 St. Paul St.
 Finney, W. W. (1939).....Aberdeen, Md.
 Fisher, D. K. E. (1916).....1301 Park Ave.
 Fisher, Samuel J. (1932).....Union Trust Bldg.
 Fisher, Dr. Wm. A. (1924).....715 Park Ave.
 Fitzgerald, Charles G. (1923).....3507 N. Charles St.
 Flack, Horace E. (1938).....Mt. Washington, Md.
 Flack, Mrs. James W., Jr. (1937).....2921 St. Paul St.
 Flack, James W., Jr. (1939).....2921 St. Paul St.
 Fleming, Miss Elizabeth Boyd (1925)....Canterbury Hall Apartments
 Florence, Nellie G. (1931).....Brentwood P. O., Md.
 Flynn, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. (1937)....1702 Park Ave.
 Fogg, George W. (1939).....College Park, Md.
 Fooks, Major Herbert C. (1921).....723 Munsey Building
 Forbes, George (1924).....601 Maryland Trust Building
 Ford, Horace A. (1937).....3401 Greenway
 Forman, Henry Chandlee (1933).....Farm-of-Four Winds, Ruxton, Md.
 Foster, Mrs. Henry C. (1939).....Clear Spring, Md.
 Foster, James W. (1935).....203 Oakdale Rd.
 Fowler, Mrs. Edith E. (1939).....104 Washington St., Cumberland, Md.
 Fowler, Laurence Hall (1919).....347 N. Charles St.
 Fowler, Miss Louisa Mc. E. (1939).....Washington Apts.
 France, Jacob (1926).....Calvert Building
 France, Mrs. Jacob (1926).....Old Court Rd., Pikesville, Md.
 Frank, Eli (1923).....2007 Sulgrave Ave., Mt. Washington
 Franklin, Mrs. Benjamin (1921).....104 W. 39th St.
 Frederick, Eugene (1939).....3208 Brightwood Ave.
 Freeman, Dr. E. B. (1926).....807 Cathedral St.
 Freeman, J. Douglas (1914).....203 Woodlawn Rd.
 French, H. Findlay (1929).....2303 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
 French, Dr. John C. (1924).....416 Cedarcroft Road
 Frick, Fred. M. (1936).....609 Keyser Bldg.
 Frick, George Arnold (1914).....20 E. Lexington St.
 Friedenwald, Harry, M. D. (1919).....1212 Eutaw Place
 Friedenwald, Julius, M. D. (1919).....1013 N. Charles St.
 Friedenwald, Mrs. Julius (1937).....1013 N. Charles St.

 Gaither, Charles D. (1919)....."Stockwood," Ellicott City, Md.
 Gale, Walter R. (1921).....241 W. Lanvale St.
 Gambrill, Mrs. Chauncey }
 (Gabrielle E.) (1935) } Northway Apts.
 Gans, Arthur D. (1939).....117 B. & O. Bldg.
 Garcelon, Mrs. Herbert I. (1924).....Severna Park, Anne Arundel Co., Md.
 Gardiner, Norman Bentley (1938).....Riderwood, Md.
 Garrett, John W. (1898).....4545 N. Charles St.
 Garrett, Mrs. Robert (1928) }
 Garrett, Robert (1898) } Charles St. and Wyndhurst Ave.
 George, Mrs. Thomas Stevens }
 (Esther Ridgely) (1934) } Towson, Md.
 Gibbs, John S., Jr. (1914).....Lakeside, Md.
 Gibbs, Mrs. Rufus M. (1924).....1209 St. Paul St.
 Gill, Mrs. Robert Lee (1924).....11 Club Road
 Gilleland, Mrs. Marion A. (1936).....2017 E. North Ave.
 Gillet, Mrs. James McClure (1939).....1420 Park Ave.
 Gilpin, Mrs. Arthington, Jr. (1935).....7 Gittings Ave.
 Gillis, Dr. Andrew G. (1923).....1033 N. Calvert St.
 Ginhart, Franklin K. (1938).....Rockdale, Md.
 Gittings, Miss Victoria (1920).....1428 Park Ave.
 Goldsborough, Phillips Lee (1915).....Tudor Arms Apts.
 Goldsborough, Richard (1939).....Easton, Maryland
 Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. John Gray }
 (1937) } 812 E. 41st St.

- Gordon, Mrs. Alan L. (1937).....1613 Bolton St.
 Gordon, Mrs. Alexander H. (1916).....1009 N. Charles St.
 Gordon, Douglas H. (1928).....100 E. Chase St.
 Gore, Clarence S., M. D. (1940).....Fidelity Bldg.
 Gorman, Mrs. Grace Norris (1923).....Laurel, Md.
 *Gorter, James P. (1902).....121 Taplow Rd.
 Gorter, Poultney (1939).....5314 St. Albans Way
 Gough, Mrs. I. Pike (1916).....Hopkins Apts.
 Graham, Albert D. (1915).....First National Bank Bldg.
 Graham, Boyd B. (1936).....4310 St. Paul St.
 Graham, R. Walter, Sr. (1936).....4310 St. Paul St.
 Graham, R. Walter, Jr., M. D. (1935).....700 Cathedral St.
 Graham, Robert Lee (1936).....4310 St. Paul St.
 Gramkow, Mrs. Frank (Emma War- }
 field) (1919).....} 22 E. Eager St.
 Green, Elmer S. (1934).....54 Ridge Rd., Yonkers, N. Y.
 *Green, Harry B. (1935).....Baltimore Trust Bldg.
 Green, Mrs. John M. (1938).....4 Acton Place, Annapolis, Md.
 Greenfield, Kent Roberts, Ph. D. (1934).....Tudor Arms Apts.
 Greenway, Miss Elizabeth W. (1917).....2322 N. Charles St.
 *Greenway, William H. (1886).....2322 N. Charles St.
 Gregg, Maurice (1886).....719 N. Charles St.
 Griswold, Alexander Brown (1935).....Monkton, Md.
 Griswold, B. Howell, Jr. (1913).....Alex. Brown & Sons
 Gross, Jacob (1937).....1605 Chilton St.
- Hall, Miss Adelphine (1928).....5304 Springlake Way
 Hall, Arthur, Jr. (1939).....St. Thomas Lane, Owings Mills, Md.
 Hall, Mrs. Arthur H., Sr. (1938).....McDonogh Lane, Pikesville, Md.
 Hall, Cary D., Jr. (1919).....706 Fidelity Bldg.
 Hall, Miss Rosabel E. (1928).....2406 Kenoak Ave., Mt. Washington
 Hall, Sidney (1937).....1319 Park Ave.
 Hall, Dr. William S. (1922).....215 Woodlawn Rd.
 *Hambleton, Mrs. F. S. (1907).....Hambledune, Lutherville, Md.
 Hamilton, Mrs. S. Henry (1939).....1212 Bolton St.
 Hamman, Mrs. Louis (1923).....315 Overhill Rd.
 Hammond, Edward (1923).....140 W. Lanvale St.
 Hammond, Edward Hopkins (1923).....Union Trust Bldg.
 Hancock, James E. (1907).....2122 St. Paul St.
 Hann, Charles K. (1936).....First National Bank
 Hann, Samuel K. (1915).....3902 Canterbury Rd.
 Hanson, Aquilla Brown (1928).....3622 Greenmount Ave.
 Harding, Rev. Carroll E. (1939).....4707 Greenhill Ave.
 Hardinge, Mr. and Mrs. Harold, Jr. }
 (1932).....} 2450 Eutaw Place
 Harlan, Henry D., LL. D. (1894).....Fidelity Building.
 Harlan, Mrs. Henry D. (1928).....4909 Falls Rd.
 Harper, George Houston (1921).....Homewood Apts.
 Harris, Miss Helen Nicholson (1928).....St. Paul Apts.
 Harris, Norris (1927).....} 2906 Alameda Blvd.
 Harris, Mrs. Norris (1926).....}
 Harris, Mrs. W. Hall (Alice Patter- }
 son) (1919).....} 11 East Chase St.
 Harris, W. Hall, Jr. (1938).....31 E. Mt. Vernon Pl.
 Harris, W. Hall, 3rd (1938).....1210 Bolton St.
 Harrison, Dr. Edmund P. H., Jr. (1934).....2903 N. Charles St.
 Harrison, George (1915).....4426 Marble Hall Rd.
 Harrison, J. Edward (1915).....2225 Callow Ave.
 Harrison, Miss Rebekah (1919).....Ellicott City, Md.
 Harrison, Robert (1936).....Garrison, Md.

* Deceased.

Hart, Robert S. (1923)	101 W. Monument St.
Hayden, Mrs. Lewis M. (1927)	2010 Park Ave.
Hayes, Robert F., Jr. (1923)	3526 Roland Ave.
Hayward, F. Sidney (1897)	Harwood Ave., Govans
Hecht, Miss Beatrice Mae (1936)	Arlington Park Apts.
Helfenstein, Rev. Edward T. (1920)	105 W. Monument St.
Henderson, Charles F. (1919)	Continental Trust Bldg.
Henderson, George (1934)	Cumberland, Md.
Henderson, Mrs. Louisa P. (1919)	Cumberland, Md.
Hendler, L. Manuel (1939)	913 Lake Drive
Henry, Daniel M. (1923)	Easton, Maryland
Henry, Mrs. M. Lynn (1928)	Linthicum Heights, Md.
Henry, Mrs. Roberta B. (1914)	"Myrtle Grove," Easton, Md.
Herring, Thomas R. (1919)	10 South St.
Hewes, M. Warner (1922)	2315 Maryland Ave.
Hicks, Admiral T. Holliday (1938)	Cambridge, Md.
Hicks, T. Russell (1929)	106 W. Madison St.
Hill, John Philip (1899)	Army & Navy Club Washington, D. C.
Hilles, Mrs. William S. (1934)	4603 Millbrook Rd., Guilford
Hills, William G. (1938)	6 Shepherd St., Chevy Chase, Md.
Hines, Rev. Charles J. (1922)	27 S. Ellwood Ave.
Hinkley, John (1900)	215 N. Charles St.
Hintz, Carl W. (1938)	Univ. of Maryland, College Park, Md.
Hitchcock, Ella Sprague (1919)	219 City Hall
Hobbs, Miss Mary E. (1939)	Denton, Md.
*Hodges, Mrs. Ellen W. (1937)	3840 30th St., Mt. Rainier, Md.
Hoen, Albert B. (1935)	100 Ridgewood Rd.
Hoff, Mrs. Violet B. (1924)	4202 Somerset Place
Hogan, Dr. John F. (1929)	7 East Preston St.
Holbeine, Sister M. Clotilde (1933)	Mercy Hospital
Holdcraft, Mehrling (1930)	2315 Harlem Ave.
Holland, Miss Eugenia (1934)	4713 Roland Ave.
Hollander, Jacob H., Ph. D. (1895)	1802 Eutaw Place
Holloway, Mrs. Reuben Ross (1939)	Greenway Apts.
Holly, Miss Netta E. (1934)	Havre de Grace, Md.
Holt, W. Stull, Ph. D. (1934)	205 Cedarcroft Rd.
*Homer, Mrs. Jane Abell (1909)	Riderwood, Md.
Hooff, Miss Mary Stabler (1922)	1205 Linden Ave.
Hooper, Miss Florence (1937)	4506 Roland Ave.
Hoopes, Miss Blanche L. (1935)	Blackstone Apts.
Hoopes, Miss M. Ella (1935)	Homewood Apts.
Hopkins, Mrs. Mabel Ford (1924)	2 Wyndhurst Ave.
Hopkins, Roger Brooke, Jr. (1938)	"Bagatelle," Woodbrook, Baltimore
Hopper, Charles Cox (1930)	1405 John St.
Horine, Cyrus F., M. D. (1935)	3907 N. Charles St.
Hough, Miss Anne Edmondson (1928)	212 Lambeth Rd.
Hough, Miss Ethel (1937)	212 Lambeth Rd.
Howard, Arthur C. (1937)	329 Dolphin St.
Howard, Charles McHenry (1902)	901 St. Paul St.
Howard, Charles Morris (1907)	1010 Munsey Bldg.
Howard, John D. (1917)	209 W. Monument St.
Howard, John Eager, of B. (1936)	Joppa Rd., Towson, Md.
Howard, Miss Julia McHenry (1927)	901 St. Paul St.
Howard, Miss May (1927)	
Howell, G. Robert (1935)	Fidelity Bldg.
Howell, William H., M. D. (1935)	112 St. Dunstan's Rd.
Howell, William R., Ph. D. (1929)	402 Washington Ave., Chestertown, Md.
Hoye, Charles E. (1931)	4615 W. 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Hoyt, William Dana, Jr. (1930)	2019 Maryland Ave.
Hubbard, Thomas F. (1928)	3324 Ellerslie Ave.

* Deceased.

- Hubbard, Mrs. Wilbur W. (1940).....Chestertown, Md.
 Hubner, William R. (1920).....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
 Hughes, Thomas (1886).....1018 Cathedral St.
 Hutchins, Miss Katherine K. (1928).....142 W. Lanvale St.
 Hutzler, Albert D. (1936)....."Pomona," Pikesville, Md.
 Hyde, Bryden Bordley (1940)....."Evesham," Northern Parkway
 Hyde, Enoch Pratt (1906).....3507 N. Charles St.
 Hynson, W. George (1925).....Ruxton, Md.
 Hysan, William B., Jr. (1937).....1825 E. Baltimore St.
- Iglehart, Miss M. Luckett (1931).....218 Laurens St.
 Ijams, Miss Ella (1933).....3702 Mohawk Ave.
 Ijams, Mrs. George W. (1913).....804 Park Ave.
 Ing, Mrs. Carrie Shallus (1938).....106 W. University Pkwy.
 Ingle, Miss Eliza (1934).....1710 Park Ave.
 Ingle, William (1909).....1710 Park Ave.
 Isaacs, Miss Bertha P. (1934)....."Maplewood," Elkridge, Md.
 Israel, Miss Ellen C. (1934).....701 Cathedral St.
- Jackson, Mrs. George S. (1910).....Garrison, Md.
 Jackson, Mayor Howard W. (1937). }
 Jackson, Mrs. Howard W. (1936)... } 5222 Springlake Way
 Jacobs, Frank, Esq. (1935).....Bel Air, Md.
 *Jacobs, Henry Barton, M. D. (1903).....11 W. Mt. Vernon Place
 James, Macgill (1934).....3434 University Place
 James, Mrs. Richard H. (1940).....1641 Ellamont St.
 Janney, Stuart S. (1924).....1635 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
 Janney, Mrs. Stuart S. (1936).....Garrison, Md.
 Jarman, Miss Martha F. (1934).....Princess Anne, Md.
 Jeffery, Mrs. Elmore Berry (1933).....307 Somerset Rd.
 Jencks, Mrs. Francis M. (1924).....1 W. Mt. Vernon Place
 Jenkins, M. Ernest (1924).....Lake Ave., Roland Park, P. O.
 Johnson, Mrs. Edward M. (1924).....843 University Pkwy.
 Johnson, Miss Mary Louise (1935).....Frederick, Md.
 Johnston, Mrs. John Edward (1936).....Charlote House
 Johnston, Mrs. Lola E. (1929).....Warrington Apts.
 Jones, Arthur Lafayette (1911).....1516 Bolton St.
 Jones, Miss Ruth (1932).....Towson, Md.
 Joseph, Miss Bertha Coblens (1939) }
 Joseph, Miss Jeannette (1936).... } 1513 Eutaw Place
 Joyce, Mrs. John Collinson (1936).....Iris Hill-on-Severn, Arnold P. O., Md.
 Joyce, Temple N. (1927).....Joyce Station, Md.
 Judik, Mrs. J. Henry (1918).....3906 St. Paul St.
- Katz, Joseph (1935).....7201 Park Heights Ave.
 Keech, Mrs. Carolina Pagon (1924).....203 Ridgewood Road
 *Keech, Edw. P., Jr. (1909).....900-901 Maryland Trust Building
 Keidel, Albert, M. D. (1936).....804 Medical Arts Bldg.
 Kelley, William J. (1939).....2303 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
 Kellum, William H. (1935).....2633 N. Charles St.
 Kelly, Howard A., M. D. (1919).....1418 Eutaw Place
 Kemp, Ernest W. (1935).....219 W. Centre St.
 Kenney, Benj. F. (1937).....c/o Central Savings Bank
 Keys, Miss Jane G. (1905).....605 E. 41st St.
 Keyser, H. Irvine, 2nd (1928).....4103 St. Paul St.
 Keyser, W. Irvine (1917).....Stevenson, Md.
 King, Edward Stevenson (1938).....5305 Falls Road Terrace
 Kirkman, Walter N. (1927).....Rolling Road, Catonsville, Md.
 Klein, Daniel E. (1937).....618 University Pkwy., W.
 Knox, J. H. Mason, Jr., M. D. (1909).....211 Wendover Road
 Koppelman, Walter (1927).....102 Milbrook Rd.
 Kriel, Mrs. Walter E. (1938).....Hampstead, Md.

* Deceased.

Lanahan, Mrs. William Wallace (Eleanor Williams) (1929).....	} Long Crandon, Towson, Md.
Lane, William Preston, Jr. (1939).....	Hagerstown, Md.
Lasson, Nelson B. (1939).....	2427 Callow Ave.
Latrobe, Ferdinand C. (1932).....	3921 Canterbury Rd.
Leach, Miss Mary Clara (1924).....	4014 Edmondson Ave.
Leach, Calvert R. (1938).....	206 W. Saratoga St.
Leakin, Margaret Dobbin (1920).....	Lake Roland, Md.
Leakin, Miss Susan Dobbin (1923).....	103 W. Monument St.
Lee, H. H. M. (1923).....	1930 Mt. Royal Terrace
Lee, John L. G. (1916).....	511 Calvert Building
Le Fevre, Mrs. Wm. Douglas (1935)....	R. F. D. 1, Chesapeake City, Md.
Legg, John C., Jr. (1916).....	222 E. Redwood St.
Leser, C. C. Fulton (1935).....	4403 Bedford Place
Leupold, Mrs. Richard J. (1934).....	223 E. Preston St.
Levering, Edwin W., Jr. (1935).....	Ruxton, Md.
Levy, Lester S. (1937).....	Lombard & Paca Sts.
Levy, Oscar G. (1928).....	423 N. Fulton Ave.
Levy, William B. (1909).....	3700 N. Charles St.
Lewis, Prof. Charles L., U. S. N. A. (1936).....	} 41 Southgate Ave., Annapolis, Md.
Linville, Charles H. (1918).....	4003 Keswick Rd.
Litsinger, Miss Elizabeth C. (1938).....	1503 Mt. Royal Ave.
Littig, Mrs. John M. (1919).....	Cambridge Apartments
Lloyd, Mrs. Charles Howard (1928).....	Easton, Md.
Lloyd, Wm. Henry (1937).....	1118 N. Calvert St.
Lockard, G. Carroll, M. D. (1919).....	2925 N. Charles St.
Lockard, Mrs. G. Carroll (1930).....	2925 N. Charles St.
Lockhart, Henry, Jr. (1935).....	"Cleghorn-on-Wye," Longwoods, Md.
Long, Mrs. Breckenridge (1931).....	Laurel, Md.
Lord, Mrs. J. Walter (1923).....	4314 Roland Court
Lord, Mrs. J. Williams (1919).....	1011 N. Charles St.
Lowry, Henry A. (1939).....	610 W. 40th St.
Lowry, Mrs. Henry A. (1938).....	610 W. 40th St.
Lucas, J. C. M. (1936).....	Standard Oil Building
Lynch, Mrs. M. John.....	} Westminster, Md.
(Branford Gist) (1939).....	}
Lyon, Miss Grace (1923).....	223 Wendover Rd.
McCabe, Jos. A. (1936).....	1312 Homewood Ave.
McCardell, Lee (1929).....	4618 Wilmslow Rd.
McCarty, Mrs. Agatha Shipley (1935)...	636 Cokesbury Ave.
McCleary, Oscar Wood (1938).....	3365 Chestnut Ave.
McCleave, R. Hugh (1928).....	Cumberland, Maryland
McColgan, Charles C. (1916).....	2710 N. Calvert St.
McColgan, Edward (1921).....	200 N. Beechwood Ave.
McCormick, R. A. (1914).....	3807 Fenchurch Road
McCormick-Goodhart, Leander (1928)...	"Langley Park," Hyattsville, Md.
Maccubbin, Mrs. Wm. H. (1936).....	1925 E. 32nd St.
McCulloch, Mrs. Duncan (1932).....	Glencoe, Md.
McCullough, David Norman (1938)...	2702 Roslyn Ave.
MacGill, James (1934).....	Atholton, Md.
Machen, Arthur W. (1917).....	1109 Calvert Bldg.
Machen, Thomas (1937).....	Poplar Hill Rd.
McHenry, John (1929).....	Owings Mills, Md.
*McIlvain, Miss Elizabeth Grant (1917)...	908 St. Paul St.
McIntosh, J. Rieman (1937).....	Baltimore Trust Bldg.
McIntyre, Edward J. (1934).....	1213 N. Luzerne Ave.
Mackall, R. McGill (1928).....	2423 Pickwick Rd.
McKenrick, Mrs. Carl Ross (1939).....	321 Hawthorne Rd.
McKim, S. S. (1902).....	P. O. Box 893

* Deceased.

McLanahan, Mrs. Austin (Romaine LeMoyne) (1931).....	Greenspring & Woodlawn Aves.
McLane, Allan (1894).....	Owings Mills, Md.
McLane, Miss Elizabeth C. (1919).....	Warrington Apts.
MacLean, Dr. Angus L. (1933).....	1201 N. Calvert St.
McWilliams, Miss Mary Matthews (1929)	1732 N. Calvert St.
Magee, Mr. and Mrs. John Alexander (1936)	14 Hillside Rd.
Magruder, Caleb Clarke (1930).....	Upper Marlboro, Md.
Magruder, Miss Louise E. (1929).....	Annapolis, Md.
Maloy, William Milnes (1911).....	308 Overhill Rd.
Manakee, Harold Randall (1938).....	2802 Silver Hill Ave.
Manakee, Mrs. Harold Randall (Beta Kaessman) (1938).....	
Manning, James R. (1928).....	Briarfield, Poplar Hill Road
Marburg, Theodore (1931).....	14 W. Mt. Vernon Pl.
Marine, Miss Harriet P. (1915).....	Box 40, Druid Station, Baltimore
Markell, Charles (1937).....	1804 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Markell, Mrs. Francis H. (1923).....	Frederick City, Md.
Marshall, Morgan (1935).....	3804 St. Paul St.
Marshall, Mrs. Robert E. Lee (1937).....	1013 Poplar Hill Rd.
Martin, Edward D. (1939).....	Calvert Bldg.
Marye, William B. (1911).....	207 E. Preston St.
Massey, Mr. & Mrs. J. Allan (1923).....	1514 33rd St.
Massey, Miss M. E. (1925).....	105 Maple Ave., Chestertown, Md.
Mather, L. B. (1922).....	315 E. 22nd St.
Mathews, Edward B., Ph. D. (1905).....	Johns Hopkins University
Matthews, Mrs. Henry C. (1927).....	1302 St. Paul St.
Maynard, Julian H., Lt. Comm. U. S. N. (1936).....	c/o Postmaster, New York City
Maynard, Mrs. Sellman (1938).....	2507 Roslyn Ave.
Mears, Mrs. Adelbert Warren (1930).....	3102 Hilton St.
Mencken, August (1928).....	1524 Hollins St.
Menzies, John T. (1937).....	Lutherville, Md.
Meredith, Mr. & Mrs. Clyde Robe (1940)	2023 Maryland Ave.
Merrick, Robert G. (1937).....	Munsey Bldg.
Merritt, Elizabeth, Ph.D. (1939).....	3402 W. North Ave.
Meyer, Mrs. Robert A. (1924).....	3047 Brighton St.
Meyer, Walter F. (1937).....	800 Glen Allen Drive
Mickle, Mrs. Marbury (1923).....	The Sherwood Hotel
Miller, Miss Alice E. (1938).....	Port Deposit, Md.
Miller, Charles R. (1916).....	2200 Roslyn Ave.
*Miller, Edgar G., Jr. (1916).....	808 Fidelity Building
Miller, R. Fowler (1937).....	c/o Supt. Telegraph B. & O. R. R., Camden Station
Miller, Mrs. Warren D. (1924).....	160 W. Washington St., Hagerstown, Md.
Miller, Mrs. William E. (1922).....	7 Beechdale Rd.
Mintz, Mrs. Julius (1924).....	1009 Calvert Bldg.
Mitchell, Mrs. Robert L. (1921).....	2112 Maryland Ave.
Moore, Mrs. Charles E. (1938).....	4414 Roland Ave.
Moore, Mrs. Joseph Earle (1933) (Grace Barclay)	4422 Underwood Rd.
Moore, Mrs. W. A. (1940).....	3133 Rosalie Ave.
Morgan, Philip S. (1936).....	514 St. Paul Place
Morgan, Zachariah R., M. D. (1931).....	3 Deepdene Rd.
Morrison, Mrs. Harry (1935).....	Woodbrook, Md.
Morton, Samuel P., Jr. (1934).....	Ambassador Apts.
Mullikin, James C. (1938).....	802 Kingston Rd., Stoneleigh

* Deceased.

115

- | | |
|---|---|
| Mullikin, Kent R. (1933) | 306 Montgomery Ave., Laurel, Md. |
| Mullin, Miss Elizabeth Lester (1916) | 1501 Park Ave. |
| Munroe, Mrs. Kenneth O. (1927) | 543 Park Ave., Towson, Md. |
| Murdoch, Miss Mildred Laws (1926) | 1527 Bolton St. |
| Murray, John Donaldson, M. D. (1921) | 206 W. Monument St. |
| Murray, Miss Mercedes M. (1926) | 1309 W. 42nd St. |
| Muse, Mrs. H. Lee (1930) | 3748 Beech Ave. |
| Myers, Mrs. Philip (1935) | 5 Maryland Ave., Towson, Md. |
| Myers, Miss Rebecca (1940) | Sherwood Hotel |
| | |
| Nance, O. H. (1937) | 4002 St. Paul St. |
| Nelson, J. Arthur (1921) | 227 St. Paul St. |
| Ness, George T., Jr. (1940) | 633 Equitable Bldg. |
| New, Mrs. Jacob S. (1937) | 101 W. Monument St. |
| Newcomer, B. Frank (1937) | 100 Witherspoon Rd. |
| Nice, Mrs. Harry Whinna (1937) | Mt. Washington, Baltimore |
| Nichols, Firmadage King, M. D. (1929) | 4711 Roland Ave. |
| Nicolai, Charles D. (1916) | 3809 Dorchester Rd. |
| Nimmo, Mrs. Nannie Ball (1920) | 3207 N. Calvert St. |
| Nolting, William G. (1919) | 11 E. Chase St. |
| Norris, Walter B. (1924) | Wardour, Annapolis, Md. |
| Nyburg, Sydney L. (1921) | 1504 First National Bank Building |
| | |
| Ober, Gustavus, Jr. (1914) | Woodbrook, Govans P. O., City |
| Ober, J. Hambleton (1940) | 3803 St. Paul St. |
| O'Connor, Hon. Herbert R. (Governor of Maryland) (1937) | Governor's House, Annapolis, Md. |
| O'Ferrall, Alfred J. (1936) | 100 St. Paul St. |
| Ofutt, T. Scott (1908) | Towson, Md. |
| Old, Francis E., Jr. (1931) | 1915 Park Ave. |
| Oliver, John R., M. D. (1919) | 1900 E. Monument St. |
| Olivier, Stuart (1913) | 2 Wyndhurst Ave. |
| Onderdonk, Adrian H. (1940) | St. James School, Hagerstown, Md. |
| Oppenheimer, Reuben (1924) | 1508 1st Nat'l Bank Building |
| Orndorff, James Ridgely (1929) | Homewood Apts. |
| Orrick, S. Hilton (1938) | 209 E. Biddle St. |
| Owens, Edward B., Jr. (1927) | 420 Cedarcroft Road |
| Owens, Hamilton (1937) | c/o Evening Sun, Baltimore |
| Owens, John W. (1937) | 103 Goodale Road |
| | |
| Paca, John P., Jr. (1931) | 729 Title Bldg. |
| Page, Mrs. James (1929) | Homewood Apts. |
| Page, Wm. C. (1912) | Calvert Bank |
| Paine, James R. (1933) | 18 E. Baltimore St. |
| Parke, Francis Neal (1910) | Westminster, Md. |
| Parker, Mrs. Jameson (1939) | 2418 Pickwick Rd. |
| Parks, Miss Ida M. (1922) | 11 W. Saratoga St. |
| Parran, Mrs. Frank J. (1908) | 144 W. Lanvale St. |
| Parran, Dalrymple (1926) | 1708 N. Calvert St. |
| Passano, Mrs. Edward B. (1935) | { York Road and Susquehanna Ave., Towson, Md. |
| Pattison, Sam W. (1935) | 407 N. Howard St. |
| Paul, Mrs. D'Arcy (1909) | Blythewood Road |
| Paul, John Gilman D'Arcy (1927) | Blythewood Road |
| Paul, Rev. Peter J., O. S. A. (1938) | St. Mary's Rectory, Annapolis, Md. |
| Peirce, Mr. and Mrs. William H. (1939) | 100 University Pkwy., W. |
| *Penniman, J. A. Dushane (1938) | 19 East Fayette St. |
| Pentz, Harry G. (1938) | 1824 West Baltimore St. |
| Perine, Mrs. George Corbin (1916) | 1124 Cathedral St. |
| Perine, Washington (1917) | 607 Cathedral St. |
| Perkins, Miffilin Thomas (1935) | 3118 Howard Park Ave. |

* Deceased.

- Perkins, Walter F. (1935).....104 Tunbridge Rd.
 Perlman, Philip B. (1936).....Munsey Bldg.
 Piper, Mrs. James (1935).....Eccleston, Md.
 Pitts, Miss Mary B. (1927).....100 University Pkwy., W.
 Pitts, Tilghman G. (1924).....129 E. Redwood St.
 Pleasants, J. Hall, M. D. (1898).....201 Longwood Road, Roland Park
 Pleasants, Mrs. Richard H. (1936).....103 W. Monument St.
 Poe, Edgar Allan (1929).....U. S. F. & G. Building.
 Poe, Mrs. William C. (1940).....211 W. Lanvale St.
 Pollitt, L. Irving (1916).....1715 Park Place
 Porter, Miss Bessie (1926).....Greenway Apts.
 Post, A. H. S. (1916).....Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co.
 Potter, Henry Betram (1936).....c/o Baltimore Transit Co.
 Powell, Henry Fletcher (1923).....309 W. Lanvale St.
 Powell, Rev. Noble C. (1934).....St. Albans Cathedral, Wash., D. C.
 Prestsman, Miss Marie W. (1940).....3911 Canterbury Rd.
 Preston, Mrs. Herbert R. (1936).....Catonsville, Md.
 Price, Mrs. Juliet Hammond (1924).....Sherwood Hotel
 Purdum, Mrs. Bradley K. (1923).....5401 Harford Rd.
 Purdum, Frank C. (1922).....7017 Harford Rd.
 Purkins, Robert T. (1940).....1519 Lakeside Ave.
- Radcliffe, George L., Ph. D. (1908).....Fidelity Building
 Radoff, Morris Leon, Ph. D. (1937).....Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md.
 Ralston, Mrs. David A. (1935).....Severna Park, Md.
 Ramey, Mrs. Mary E. W. (1922).....9 E. Franklin St.
 Randall, Blanchard (1902).....200 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
 Randall, Miss Emily B. (1938).....8 W. Mt. Vernon Pl.
 Rawls, William Lee (1938).....Maryland Trust Bldg.
 Reckord, Milton A. (Adjutant Gen- }
 eral) (1939).....} 11 E. Chase St.
 Requardt, John M. (1926).....} 101 Wendover Rd.
 Requardt, Mrs. John M. (1926).....}
 Revell, Edward J. W. (1916).....1308-09 Fidelity Bldg.
 Rice, Duane Ridgely (1938).....306 Highfield Rd.
 Rich, Edward N. (1916).....Union Trust Building
 Rich, Mrs. Edward L. (1926).....Catonsville, Md.
 Ricker, Mrs. Roger R. (1927).....3011 Wayne Ave.
 Riddell, Mrs. Richard (1940).....Ruxton Rd., Ruxton, Md.
 Ridgely, Miss Eliza (1893).....825 Park Ave.
 Ridgely, John, Jr. (1916).....Towson, Md.
 Riely, Mrs. Compton (1934).....2207 St. Paul St.
 Rieman, Mrs. Charles Ellet (1909).....10 E. Mt. Vernon Place
 Rieman, Charles Ellet (1898).....10 E. Mt. Vernon Place
 Riggs, Miss Annie Smith (1934).....Brookeville, Md.
 Riggs, Henry G. (1937).....814 Cathedral St.
 Riggs, John Beverley (1936).....Brookeville, Md.
 Riggs, Lawrason (1894).....632 Equitable Building
 Riordan, William A. (1938).....Washington Apts.
 Roach, Erwin R. (1934).....611 Park Ave.
 Roberts, Thomas Carroll (1939).....3012 Reistertown Rd.
 Robertson, David A. (1936).....2229 N. Charles St.
 Robertson, Geo. S. (1921).....Park Bank Building
 *Robertson, James A. (1936).....Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md.
 Robertson, Mrs. John C. }
 (Edith Harlan Reed) (1938).....} 79 Shipwright St., Annapolis, Md.
 Robinson, J. Ben, D.D.S., (1928).....Medical Arts Bldg.
 Robinson, Ralph (1894).....Maryland Trust Bldg.
 Robinson, Ralph J. (1934).....2303 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
 Rodgers, Maurice Falconer (1937).....505 Orkney Rd.
 Rogers, Miss Maria R. (1936).....Pikesville, Md.

* Deceased.

Rogers, Mrs. Wm. F. (1927)	5308 Stonington Ave., Howard Park
Rohrer, C. W. G., M. D. (1910)	2814 Ailsa Ave.
Rose, Douglas H. (1898)	10 South St.
Rose, Douglas H., 2d (1940)	Fidelity Trust Co.
Rose, R. Contee (1935)	301 Oakdale Rd.
Rouse, John G. (1928)	Md. Casualty Co.
Rouzer, E. McClure (1920)	Calvert Bldg.
Rowe, Miss Georgia M. (1925)	2321 N. Calvert St.
Rowland, Samuel C. (1923)	Calvert Bldg.
Ruark, Elmer F. (1939)	{ Pres. Wicomico Historical Society, Salisbury, Md.
Rumsey, Charles L., M. D. (1919)	
Ryan, Timothy J., Jr. (1938)	812 Park Ave. 1825 E. Baltimore St.
Sadtler, Miss Florence P. (1925)	2605 N. Charles St.
Sanger, Mrs. Frank Dyer (1939)	Ruxton, Md.
Sappington, Mrs. Edith M. (1937)	2931 N. Calvert St.
Sattler, Mrs. Augustus Edmund (1937)	{ 3904 St. Paul St.
Scarff, John Henry (1939)	
Scarlett, Charles E., Jr. (1937)	Keyser Bldg. 2901 St. Paul St.
Schoenfield, Mrs. Frederick (Virginia Berkley Bowie) (1928)	{ Middletown Airport, Middletown, Pa.
Scholtz, Karl A. M. (1937)	
Scott, Miss Dorothy McIlvain (1937)	334 St. Paul St. Warrington Apts.
Scott, James W. (1935)	213 W. Monument St.
Scott, Mrs. T. Quincy (1937)	Warrington Apts.
Scott, Mrs. William Dodds (1929) (Katherine Fairfax Kimberly)	{ 3908 Hadley Square
Sealock, Richard B. (1940)	
Seeman, Frederick C. (1919)	3819 Penhurst Ave. 110 Hopkins Place
Seitz, Mrs. S. Clayton (1934)	Towson, Md.
Selden, Albert A. (1935)	3137 N. Calvert St.
Selfe, Mrs. Lee Webster (1934)	Salisbury, Md.
Semmes, Miss Frances C. (1929)	222 W. Lanvale St.
Semmes, John E., Jr. (1916)	First National Bank Bldg.
Semmes, Raphael (1923)	Latrobe Apts.
Severn, Edwin F. (1936)	55 Oregon Ave., Halethorpe, Md.
Shackelford, Wm. T. (1926)	Earl Court Apts.
Shamer, Maurice Emory (1924)	3300 W. North Ave.
Shannahan, E. McNeal (1936)	Easton, Md.
Shaw, John K., Jr. (1927)	Eccleston Station, Md.
Shepherd, Major Tryon Mason U. S. A. (1939)	{ Westminster, Md.
Sherwood, Donald H. (1939)	
Sherwood, John W. (1939)	Box 1604, Baltimore, Md. Baltimore Trust Bldg.
Sherwood, Watson E. (1931)	2818 St. Paul St.
Shipley, Arthur M. (1935)	507 Edgevale Rd.
Shipley, George (1924)	Fairhaven, Easton, Md.
Shipley, Mrs. Marvin R. (1927)	Harman's, Md.
Shoemaker, Mrs. Edward (1919)	1031 N. Calvert St.
Showacre, Miss Elizabeth B. (1932)	4105 Liberty Heights Ave.
Shreve, Levin Gale (1938)	127 W. Lanvale St.
*Shriver, Alfred Jenkins (1921)	University Club
Shriver, Mrs. Edward Jenkins (1936)	205 Ridgewood Rd.
Shriver, George M. (1935)	Old Court Rd.
Shure, Austin F. (1932)	3531 Wabash Ave.
Sill, Mrs. Howard (1928)	1203 St. Paul St.
Simpson, Mrs. Edward (1935)	1528 Bolton St.
Sioussat, Mrs. Annie Leakin (1891)	1000 N. Charles St.
Skeen, John H. (1927)	First National Bank Bldg.

* Deceased.

- Skinner, M. E. (1897).....1103 Fidelity Bldg.
 Skirven, Percy G. (1914).....422 Chapelgate Rd., Ten Hills
 Slack, Dr. & Mrs. Harry R., Jr. (1938).....8 Bishop's Rd.
 Slagle, A. Russell (1937).....4803 Roland Ave.
 Slemmer, Mrs. Martha Kemp (1938)...."Kembire," Frederick, Md.
 Slingluff, Jesse (1936).....Md. Trust Bldg.
 Sloan, Miss Anne M. (1924).....Lonaconing, Md.
 Slocum, Mrs. Geo. Washington (1925)....4100 N. Charles St.
 Smith, Miss Grace Vernon (1940).....Ridgely, Md.
 Smith, Mrs. Henry Edmond (1923).....Blandair, Ellicott City, Md.
 Smith, Henry Lee, M. D. (1931).....4313 St. Paul St.
 Smith, Mrs. James S. (1928).....Annapolis Blvd., Brooklyn, Md.
 Smith, R. Manson (1937).....c/o Mercantile Trust Co.
 Smith, R. Marsden (1939).....110 Upnor Rd.
 Smith, Mrs. Tunstall (1935).....Preston Apts.
 Smith, Winford H., M. D. (1939).....Johns Hopkins Hospital
 Snow, Mrs. Henry (Maud Birnie }
 Cary) (1925).....} 4824 Roland Avenue
 Sollers, Basil (1933).....605 Lennox St.
 Solter, George A. (1925).....Court House, City
 Soper, Hon. Morris A. (1917).....102 W. 39th St.
 Speer, J. Ramsey (1931).....Trappe, Talbot Co., Md.
 Spencer, Miss Eleanor Patterson (1936) ..Goucher College
 Spilker, Miss Julia E. (1933).....Northway Apts.
 Sprigg, James Cresap (1932).....Allston Apts.
 Stamp, Miss Adele Hagner (1929).....Univ. of Maryland, College Park, Md.
 Stanford, John Harwood (1937).....Munsey Bldg.
 Stanley, John S. (1936).....First National Bank Bldg.
 Stanley, William (1938).....Laurel, Md.
 Stanton, Hon. Robert F. (1937) }
 Mrs. Robert F. (1937)....} 853 University Pkwy. W.
 Steele, Miss Rosa (1925).....3809 N. Charles St.
 Stein, Chas. F. (1905).....S. E. Cor. Courtland & Saratoga Sts.
 Stettinius, Mrs. Wm. C. (1929).....500 Somerset Rd.
 Steuart, Lamar Hollyday (1928).....1311 John Street
 Steuart, Richard D. (1919).....703 W. University Pkwy.
 Steuart, Miss Susan Elliott (1929).....5709 Roland Ave.
 Stick, Mrs. Gordon M. F. (Anna }
 Howard Fitchett) (1930).....} Glenarm, Maryland
 Stieff, Gideon N. (1939).....Wyman Park Driveway
 Stoll, Mrs. Conrad (1926).....Brooklyn, Md.
 Stork, Wm. B., Lt. U. S. Navy, Ret. }
 (1928).....} 3923 Canterbury Rd.
 Storm, William M. (1926).....Frederick, Md.
 Stow, John Carroll (1933).....4001 N. Charles St.
 Stran, Mrs. Thomas P. }
 (Caroline S. Bansemer) (1929) ..} Ambassador Apts.
 Straus, Isaac Lobe (1935).....Brooklandville, Md.
 Stritehoff, Nelson H. (1937).....700 Northern Parkway
 Strong, Gordon (1936).....Sugar Loaf Mountain, Dickerson Sta., Md.
 Stuart, Miss Sarah Elizabeth (1915)....Chestertown, Md.
 Stump, John B. (1937).....Bel Air, Md.
 Sullivan, Mrs. Felix R., Jr. (1922).....1605 Park Ave.
 Sullivan, Mrs. Mark (1939).....2437 Pickwick Rd.
 Summers, Clinton (1916).....1 Bedford Place
 Swain, Robert L., M. D. (1936).....3507 Edgewood Rd.
 Swann, Don (1935).....879 Park Ave.
 Sweeny, Mrs. Louis F. (1919).....2844 N. Calvert St.
 Symington, Mrs. Donald (1938).....Darlington, Md.
 Symington, John F. (1924).....1407 Philpot St.
 Tabler, Dr. H. E. (1926).....Box 2, Hancock, Md.
 Taylor, Mrs. Clarence M. (1930).....Linthicum Heights

Thom, Mrs. Mary W. (1919)	Warrington Apts.
Thomas, Mrs. Douglas (Catherine Bowie Clagett) (1925)	2739 N. Calvert St.
Thomas, Mrs. Harvey C. (1914)	Wyman Park Apts.
Thomas, Henry M., M. D. (1940)	1201 N. Calvert St.
Thomas, Mrs. James Walter (1935)	Cumberland, Md.
*Thomas, Richard Henry	3448 Gilman Terrace
Thomas, Mrs. William H. (1940)	Westminster, Md.
Thomas, William S. (1915)	211 N. Calvert St.
*Thompson, Richard Hardesty (1937)	Maryland Club
Tiffany, Herbert T. (1919)	Severn Apts.
Tilghman, Lt. Col. Harrison (1917)	Foxley Hall, Easton, Md.
Tilghman, J. Donnell (1928)	Easton, Md.
Tilghman, Mrs. William H. (Irma B.) (1934)	Salisbury, Md.
Tipton, L. Wylie (1937)	2350 Eutaw Place
Tolley, Oscar Kemp (1938)	Corbett, Md.
Torrence, Robert M. (1933)	110 Edgevale Rd.
Torrence, Mrs. Robert M. (1934)	110 Edgevale Rd.
Tracy, Arthur G. (1933)	Hampstead, Md.
Treide, Henry E. (1922)	4201 St. Paul St.
Trimble, I. Ridgeway, M.D. (1939)	8 W. Madison St.
Tubman, Mrs. Samuel A. (1921)	2808 N. Calvert St.
Tucker, Mrs. Clarence A. (1922)	Sudbrook Park
Turnbull, Miss Anne Graeme (1919)	1623 Park Ave.
Turner, Mrs. J. Frank (1926)	Cecil Apartments
Turner, Mrs. Mary Ellis (1940)	Calvert Court Apts.
Tyson, A. M. (1895)	207 N. Calvert St.
Valentine, Miss Katherine (1928)	1120 N. Calvert St.
Van Bibber, Miss Lena Chew (1923)	Preston Apts.
Van Hollen, Donald B. (1925)	Cedarcroft & Hillen Rds., Cedarcroft
Veitch, Dr. Fletcher P. (1926)	College Park, Md.
Veitch, Mrs. Laura B. (1926)	
Vest, Dr. Cecil W. (1923)	1014 St. Paul St.
Vickery, Miss Mabel R. (1937)	Earl Court Apts.
Vickery, Stephen G. (1925)	Earl Court Apts.
*Vincent, John M., Ph. D. (1894)	406 Holliston Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
Vincenti, Mrs. Rudolph (1939)	3701 N. Charles St.
Von der Horst, Miss Louise (1928)	747 W. North Ave.
Walker, Henry M. (1933)	2927 N. Calvert St.
Wallace, Chas. C. (1915)	804 Union Trust Building
Wallace, Frank T. (1936)	11 E. Saratoga St.
Walters, Miss Estelle S. (1938)	2819 N. Calvert St.
Ward, Mrs. Clemson H. (1938)	4511 Roland Ave.
Ward, Miss Elizabeth (1933)	1514 Park Ave.
Ward, Mrs. Joseph S. (1936)	14 E. Franklin St.
Warfield, Edwin, Jr. (1914)	"Oakdale," Sykesville, Md.
Warfield, Henry M. (1937)	Timonium, Md.
Waring, Col. J. M. S. (1933)	277 Park Ave., New York City
Waters, J. Seymour T. (1902)	601 Calvert Building
Waters, Miss Mary E. (1916)	c/o English Speaking Union, Rockefeller Centre, New York City
Watkins, Ira D. (1939)	Mount Airy, Md.
Watson, Mark Skinner (1938)	1 Merryman Court
Webb, Miss Celeste (1930)	9 Wendover Rd.
Webb-Peploe, Mrs. Laura Hammond (1922)	3927 Canterbury Rd.
Webber, Charles R. (1920)	B. and O. Building
Weiskittel, Harry C. (1938)	3022 St. Paul St.
Weld, Mrs. Charles R. (1937)	119 W. Franklin St.

* Deceased.

